

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

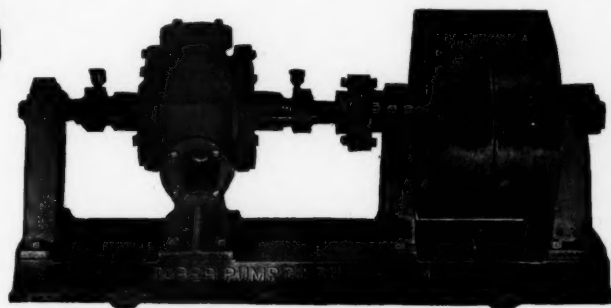
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 24, 1917

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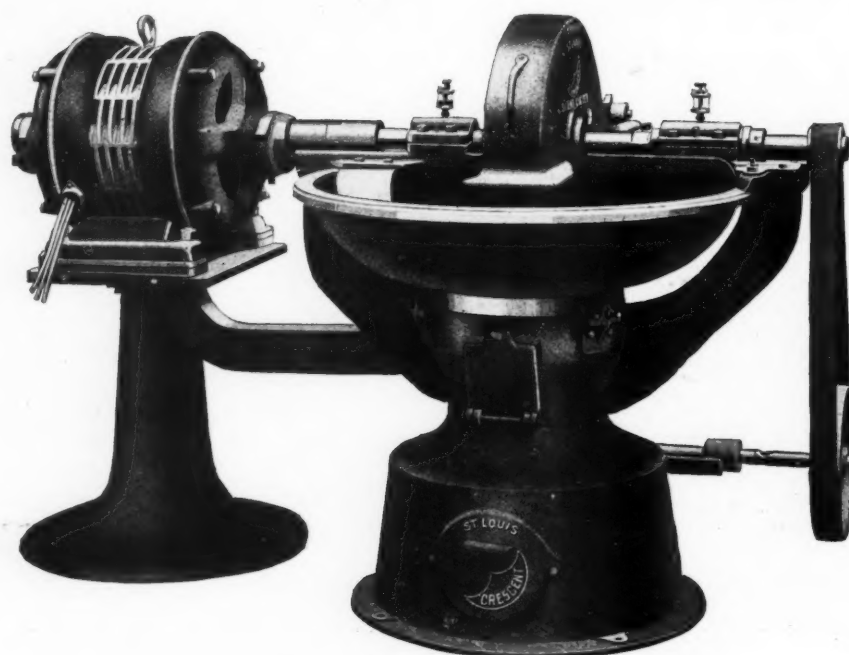


Fig. No. 520

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 57

New York and Chicago, November 24, 1917

No. 21

PACKERS TO FORCE MEATLESS DAY.

Taking the tip from the action of the Hauser Packing Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., the Federal Food Administration has begun an effort to enforce the "meatless day" idea by inducing packers and wholesalers to suspend deliveries of meats at least one day a week. In that way it is hoped to encourage the "meatless day" habit and make it more general during the period of war emergency.

The National Provisioner this week received a telegram from the Hauser Packing Company outlining its plan. Last Friday it sent out a notice to the retail trade and the consuming public of Los Angeles and territory which had the result of closing all the meat markets in the city of Los Angeles on one day a week.

The Hauser Packing Company announced that it would hereafter refuse to deliver meats and meat food products on Tuesday for use on that day, either for sale or consumption, except to the Army or Navy. It stated that its action was taken as an effective means to enforce meat economy during the war.

The result of the notice issued by the Hauser Packing Company was the calling of a meeting of retail butchers of Los Angeles on Monday. Some 700 were in attendance, and they decided to close their markets on Tuesday to help enforce this plan.

So far as heard from, this is the first attempt of this sort which has been made. It so pleased the Food Administration at Washington that the latter sent out a general request to the trade to adopt a similar practice to enforce a "meatless day." It will attempt to make the practice nationwide.

The notice issued by the Los Angeles packing firm was as follows:

To Our Trade and the Consuming Public:

To help us win the war our Government has proclaimed each Tuesday as a meatless day. It is therefore the duty of every patriot to observe the meatless day, both in letter and in spirit.

As an effective means to this end the Hauser Packing Company have determined to suspend all deliveries of meat and meat food products on each Tuesday for use on that day. That is, until further notice we will refuse to make any deliveries on any Tuesday for sale or consumption on that day, except as ordered for our Army and Navy. In arriving at this decision we believe that we are in accord with the mind and purpose of our President and the Administration, whom all of us during the present emergency should promptly serve and obey without questioning the whys and wherefores.

HAUSER PACKING CO.

FREIGHT RATE ADVANCE ARGUED.

The final stage in the common fight of the Eastern railroads for a 15 per cent. advance in freight rates, involving an estimated \$58,000,000 of proposed increases of railway revenues, was reached on Monday at Washington, when the Interstate Commerce Commission heard arguments of counsel representing both sides.

All the big trunk line systems between the Mississippi River and the New England seaboard and north of the Ohio River had a coalition of counsel, headed by George Stuart Patterson, making a last stand in the greatest contest before the commission in years. They rested largely on their financial showing, along with the necessity of transportation efficiency for national defense.

They contended that because of labor and material costs, disturbed efficiency due to drain on their personnel by the selective draft and wage allurements of industrial establishments, and other wartime conditions, their net operating revenues were decreasing and impairment of their credit threatened. They also expect to ask further increases later.

Large shippers of livestock, independent oil and other bulk freight were represented by attorneys, including Clifford Thorne as leading counsel, who disputed the railroad attitude. They contended that present freight rates are adequate, that the roads are not in the plight pictured by the trunk line presidents, and that the operating revenues already exceed what the roads had estimated as their 1917 revenues.

WANTS U. S. TO OPERATE ROADS.

In a brief submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the 15 per cent. rate case, Clifford Thorne, leading counsel for the shippers, suggests that the commission recommend that the Government take over the operation of the roads for the duration of the war.

After asking that, if the Government can buy several hundred million dollars worth of cars and engines for France and Russia, "why can't she buy some cars and engines for American railroads?" Mr. Thorne said: "If our Government takes over the operation of the railroads for the period of the war, and guarantees the dividends that were paid during the pre-war period, we should be entitled to the profits over and above those dividends, for we will be substituting a Government bond, in effect, for a railroad stock. In surplus this would mean an earning that would go to the Government of approximately \$100,000,000 annually in official classification territory alone."

RAILROAD STRIKE IS AVERTED.

The railroads of the country have placed their interests in the hands of President Wilson and empowered him to do what he thinks best in the matter of granting increased wages to brotherhood members.

The four brotherhoods have practically agreed that the President shall determine what shall be done, and for the first time in their history have consented to mediation of all issues involved.

The President was to meet the heads of the "Big Four" brotherhoods in conference Thursday. It is said they have already made concessions to Judge W. L. Chambers, of the Board of Mediation.

The course taken is outlined in a letter written to Judge Chambers, saying: "We confirm what we said to you this morning in reply to your inquiry as to what will be the attitude of the railroads with respect to the manner of settlements of any demands for increases in pay or changes in working conditions which during the war may be made upon them by employees.

"Speaking for all the railroads to-day, we reiterate our belief in and general acceptance of the principle of arbitration. In the midst of war we are, however, prepared to go further. As no interruption of continuous railroad operation can be tolerated under war conditions, we are ready, should any crisis now arise, unreservedly to place our interests in the hands of the President for protection and for disposition as he may determine is necessary in the public interest."

This communication was written by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway and chairman of the War Board, which represents the American Railway Association. It was sent following a meeting with Judge Chambers, at which Mr. Harrison, Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, Hale Holden of the Burlington, Howard Elliott of the New Haven and Julius Kruttschnitt of the Harri-man lines were present.

CUT PACKERS' PROFITS IN HALF.

It was reported on Thursday that Joseph P. Cotton, head of the meat division of the United States Food Administration, had made a statement to the effect that packers' profits in their business could be cut 50 per cent. without damage to their interests. Mr. Cotton's assistant, Dr. E. Dana Durand, has been making a survey of the packing business, and Mr. Cotton's statement may have been based on the business done last year, which was abnormally active because of foreign contracts and general wartime expansion. No comment has thus far come from packers as to this alleged declaration.

AUSTRALIAN REVOLT AGAINST LABOR ABUSES

How War Hold-Up of Trade by Unions Was Broken There

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Sept. 28, 1917.

People outside Australia must have been astonished at the industrial position in Australia, and particularly at the manner in which industries were held up and dominated by the employees on the most trivial excuses. The men have been able to do this owing to the existence of Labor governments, either in the states or national parliaments, the laws having been shaped to their liking.

The extent to which this encroachment went on has at last led to a remarkable development, as a result of which unionism as it existed previously has received such a bad shaking up that it will not recover for a long time, if at all.

The conditions became favorable for a change through the members of the unions continuing this harassing policy at a critical time of war, and despite promises made in awards and agreements not to interfere with war activities, in actually striking at the country's most vulnerable spots.

This was particularly the case in connection with transportation and the handling of goods and fuel required for transports. A case was quoted in the Federal Parliament this week where the departure of a hospital ship was prevented by the secretary of the Seamen's Union refusing to provide a crew.

Reaction Caused by Labor Abuses.

The result of the Unionists' action, especially in relation to shipping and internal transport, greatly affected the position of producers, who were unable to get their produce to the markets or to places overseas. The result was that when a crisis was brought about on a flimsy excuse made by the railway workers, there was a great rush of national volunteers to the cities from the country.

Mayors and aldermen, and others in good positions, as well as farmers, came to the help of the New South Wales government, where the trouble first broke out, and by their willing aid the strike was practically broken. Even in the coal mines, where more technical skill is required, an improving supply of coal has been secured by free labor.

The general strike was a revolt against the government—it was believed to be a political move entirely—whereas the offer of labor so freely from all parts of the country has been a revolt by the producer against the insolent attitude of labor in the cities in refusing to handle foodstuffs and supplies.

The best indication of the results of the strike is the announcement made this week by the Shippers' Association in regard to labor required in shipping.

If there was one union more than another that dominated its industry it was the wharf laborers. They practically made the life of directors and officials of the company one long nightmare. They worked or refused to work just as it pleased them. They had awards from the court giving them high rates, but in certain cases refused to handle special classes of goods unless they got higher wages, and these demands had to be acceded to.

They stopped work to hold meetings on the

most trivial excuses. It mattered little whether they were handling meat for the troops, or any other products; the ships had to wait their convenience. It was almost impossible to issue a shipping timetable and expect to run on it. The wharf laborer was king of shipping.

The shipowners, as a result of what has just taken place during the strike, have been encouraged to issue a challenge. They have decided that in future wharf laborers will be paid on a weekly basis and be retained in regular employment, instead of paid high rates per hour. As they have already a large number of voluntary workers engaged during the strike, the effect of this determination should lead to the destruction of unionist leaders' dominance as now suffered.

Effect of Strikes in the Meat Trade.

I have pointed out these facts to show the conditions under which industry has suffered in Australia, and to illustrate how the meat trade in common with other trades has been carried on under difficulties. At the outset of the strike in Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, it was thought that by calling out the slaughtermen from the abattoirs and stopping meat supplies from the city the strikers would compel the government to give in. It happened, however, that slaughtering was work for which the country volunteers were specially suitable, and the result is that hundreds of the former slaughtermen will never get their jobs back.

The following statement by the wholesale meat trade in New South Wales will be found specially interesting in view of what I have written:

"The new abattoirs at Homebush during the last fortnight have become a busy center of industry in the meat trade, and the principal supplies are being slaughtered there for the requirements of the city and suburbs with a number of both beef and mutton units which have opened up to meet this increased trade. These have been manned by a fine body of men, who have been eager to please and succeed in their new duties under the direction of their supervisors. A large number of them in this short interval have become quite competent.

"From the very opening of the new abattoirs at Homebush Bay the output in the cattle section was reduced by the union slaughtermen from an average of 17 to 20 head per man per day, to 10 head per man per day. This reduction, together with the additional number of laborers demanded, and rates of pay in other directions, increased the cost of labor alone by over 100 per cent.

"But methods which bear a close resemblance to 'close action' (I. W. W. methods) and which were previously practised at the new abattoirs, have completely passed away under the new regime. The teams working in the beef units have put up tallies which show an output of up to 25 head of cattle per man per day, of under eight hours, without any extreme effort on the part of those employed in the work. This can be repeated every day, and it has clearly demon-

strated in a practical way to the Meat Board what the output should be, with the facilities provided, by workers giving their employers a reasonable day's labor for the very remunerative rates of pay they receive."

And yet there is a commission sitting—at the request of labor agitators—to inquire into the cost of living!

Menace Was Not High Wages, But Loafing.

So far this cleaning-up process has only been applied to New South Wales, but it is bound to extend to other States. There had crept into the industrial life of Australia a deplorable attitude on the part of a section of the workers who had imbibed the cult advocated by the I. W. W. organization, which is called "going slow." It was not the high wages demanded or secured under court awards that frightened employers so much as the practice of many employees not to do a fair day's work for the money paid.

Thus, there was a double cause for high costs. The strike has served to bring this aspect into the limelight, and it is probable that there will be a more healthy spirit on the part of workers; and this should make a big difference in the meat industry, which has suffered so much in the immediate past by employees slowing down.

The seasonal prospects in Australia are at present very bright, splendid rains having fallen throughout the continent. In Queensland the works treating cattle are in operation. In the Southern States a start has not yet been made on sheep; but the demand for sheep for breeding is so good that it is not likely that there will be such a large number made available for treatment. At Darwin, North Australia, Vestey Brothers' new works have closed down after their initial run of some months, during which a considerable number of cattle were killed. A large quantity of the meat was canned.

Increased Storage in New Zealand.

The feature of the industry in New Zealand is the increased accommodation being made for storage in view of the uncertainties about getting frozen produce away. Most of the companies have taken up the question, and already arrangements have been made for big additions, one company alone having provided for storing 80,000 additional carcasses of mutton, and another for 100,000 carcasses.

The position in New Zealand has prompted a suggestion that there should be a big difference in the price paid for wether mutton and ewe mutton, in order to stop the slaughter of the large number of ewes that might be used for breeding.

The companies are holding their annual meetings just now. The results are not uniform. The Wellington Meat Export Company, for instance, paid only 4 per cent. dividend, which with the interim dividend was charged to the dividend equalization account. The Wanganui Company, on the other hand, paid 8 per cent., and the Fielding Company 6 per cent., both after providing sums for reserves, etc.

The investigation in New Zealand regarding the supposed operations of the "American meat trust" continues. In Australia on occasional reference to the "trust" crops up. It was discussed at the investigation regarding the cost of living; but mainly the idea was ridiculed.

DEATH OF JULIUS A. MAY

The National Provisioner Loses One of Its Officers

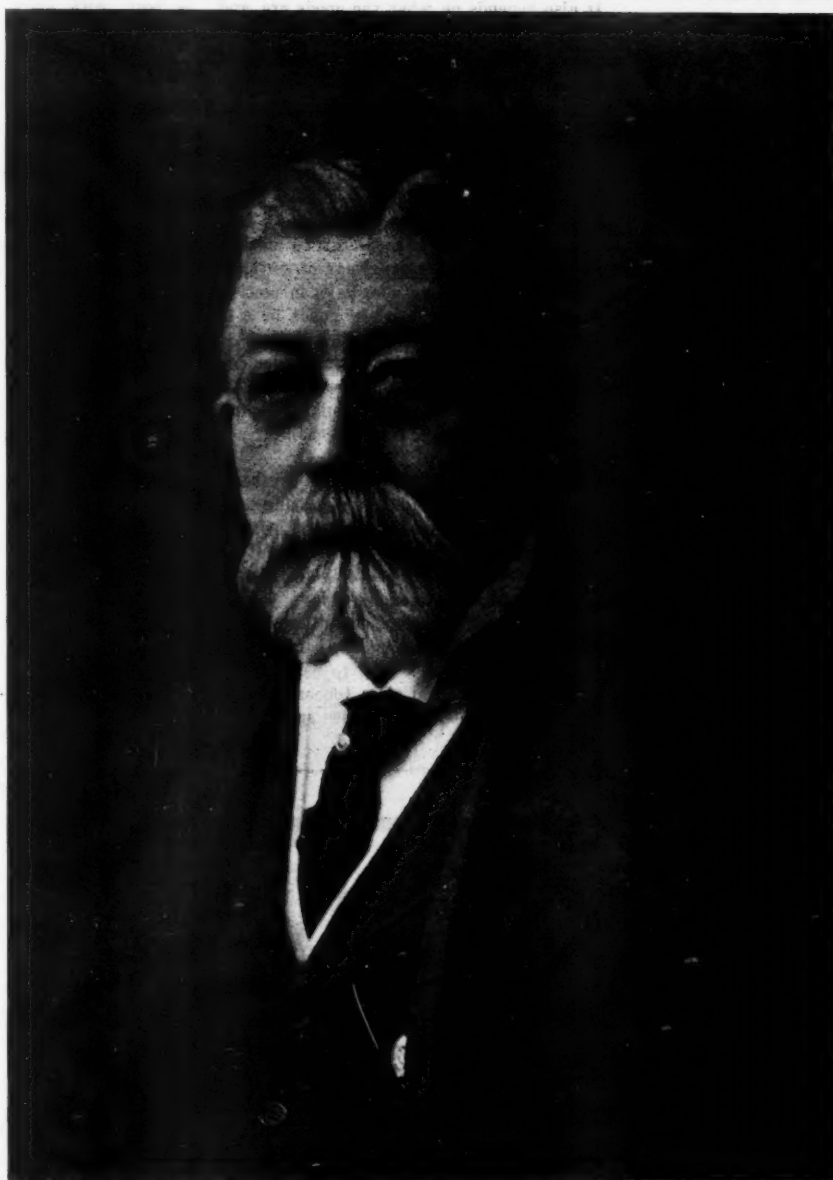
Julius A. May, treasurer and a director of the Food Trade Publishing Company, publishers of The National Provisioner, died on Monday, November 19, at his home, No. 236 East 62d Street, New York City. He passed away after a long and trying illness, which he bore with the patience and fortitude characteristic of the man, and during which he displayed those qualities which most endeared him to his business associates and to that legion of friends which was his in every locality where he was known.

His was an unusually lovable character; kindly, considerate, thoughtful of every one with whom he came in contact, no matter who they were. Courteous consideration for all with whom he had to do made friends of all who met him, and left a multitude to mourn his departure. That this practice of the gentle art of kindness had not interfered with material success was testified to by the fine record of business achievement left by Mr. May. A tireless worker, an executive of marked ability, he had amassed a competence and retired from active business some years ago, devoting himself thereafter to his private affairs and to the civic and philanthropic interests which had such a warm place in his heart.

Mr. May was born at Minden, Westphalia, and was 60 years of age at the time of his death. He came to the United States about 50 years ago, and had resided in New York City almost all of that time. He was actively identified with business and public service concerns in and around New York City, and more than one of them was a monument to his industry and business sagacity. He was president of the Mt. Morris Electric Light Company up to the time of his retirement from active business, and was a director of the Yorkville Bank until his death. He had

been a director and treasurer of The National Provisioner for 17 years.

He was one of the pillars of the German Liederkranz of New York, had twice been its president, and was a member of its house committee for years. He was a director of the German Hospital and a splendid supporter of such humanitarian enterprises. He was a member of the German Society, the Isabella Home, and of the New York Athletic



THE LATE JULIUS A. MAY

Club and of several other organizations.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Catharine L. May; one daughter, Mrs. Alice May Schladitz, and three grandchildren. The funeral services were held at the family home on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded with mourning friends, and a mountain of floral

tributes bore mute testimony to their regard. An affecting feature of the service was the singing of a chorus from the German Liederkranz. Interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

THE WAR-SAVINGS PLAN.

The war-savings plan provided for in the last bond act, of September 24, 1917, has been formulated and announced by the Treasury Department and goes into operation on Monday, December 3.

The plan puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the government by supplying it with the sinews of war.

Stamps, which are the government's certificates of indebtedness, are to be sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost 25 cents each, and war-savings stamps, which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each according to the month in which they are purchased.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card with spaces for 16 stamps. When the 16 thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war-savings stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 the thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war-savings stamp, which in December, 1917, and January, 1918, will be \$4.12, and thereafter 1 cent for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

With the first war-savings stamp obtained by purchase or exchange the owner is given a war-savings certificate containing spaces for 20 war-savings stamps. If the 20 spaces are filled during December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost

to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the full certificate, and on the 1st day of January, 1923, the government will redeem the certificates at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

(Continued on page 27.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

FILLING PACKINGHOUSE ORDERS.

A reader situated in Pittsburgh, Pa., writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I note frequently you have a paragraph in your valuable magazine "Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer." Can I take advantage of this?

The problem is this. We have a five-story packinghouse, and on each of the five floors there are different lines of our products. Now, on our orders which come in in the regular course of business we think we are O. K., but on orders that come in, say, after 4:30 in the afternoon, and which must be delivered by daylight the next morning, and others which must be made up quickly, we are up against the proposition of getting these orders assembled.

What can you advise for the assembling of our orders ready for shipment? We have a spiral shoot for small articles. We had thought to make an invoice of seven copies and send a copy to each department interested in any item on the order, but how about getting the order assembled after it is filled in the various departments? What can you suggest?

We assume your shipping floor is the ground floor; that is, the floor immediately above the cellar. Hence possibly some of the products come from the cellar, which suggests an elevator or two, or as many as necessary. "Hook 'er to the biler," old man Ridgway would say. These elevators can also bring goods down, of course, to the shipping floor.

Assembling orders depends upon the number of destinations, railroad depots, sections of city, etc., and space available for each on the shipping floor. It is an easy matter to section the shipping floor off from A to Z, and further A 1 to Z 1, and further A 2 to Z 2, and so on, blocking small or large sections as required; also the floors above may be so sectioned, each section containing certain goods entered in a book under A 5th floor, A 4th floor, A 3rd floor, and so on to Z. And if further space is available and needed, mark A 1 5th, A 1 4th, and so on.

It also depends on what the goods are, and how stored on each floor. Chutes may be arranged for any size packages, but these chutes take up a lot of space and labor directing from floor to floor. Chutes have other disadvantages also, as packages get jammed and smashed, etc. Elevators are most practical and economical, built of a size plenty large enough to handle goods easily and quickly thereon.

Reverting to sections, goods can be marked in the stockbook in the gangways of sections. Suppose there are three gangways in section A; then the book would show goods in A-G 1, 2 or 3, A 1-G 1, 2 or 3. This system is much more easily understood when demonstrated than through written instructions. In a surprisingly short time a regular shipping gang works the system with mechanical accuracy.

The truck and elevator system is the best, we think, in every way. It is surprising how many plants are criminally short of trucks of the needed kind and variety, and of elevators for different purposes the use of which would avoid annoying and expensive delays.

Lack of space sufficient to allow rapid handling of goods is another bugbear in most plants; it's worse than trying to wear a hat, clothes or shoes several sizes too small, and is equally as foolish. Ample space and equipment are vital.

The foregoing applies to packages. Upon reading your proposition over more carefully we conclude you allude to items making up an order or package; for instance, 1 ham, 1 bacon (smoked), 1 D. S. shoulder, 1 S. P. belly, 6 summer sausage, 25 pounds wiener-wurst, ten 5's lard, etc. In this connection, and as the stuff has to be packaged on the shipping floor, truckloads of the various articles should lie on the shipping floor available for weighing, wrapping and packing. A long wide table or bench between the loose products section and the packed products section is best, with ample space on the finished package side.

Not understanding properly what you do mean, and having no idea of the volume and variety of products handled, packages, space, etc., the above is the best we can suggest. We will be pleased to help you further if you can furnish us a more explicit explanation of the situation.

SHRINKAGE OF DRESSED POULTRY.

The following inquiry comes from a reader in the Southwest:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the experience of poultry packers as to shrinkage of dressed poultry—chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese?

Poultry shrinkage, from live to cold dressed weight, is approximately 13 to 15 per cent, and 1 to 1½ per cent in chilling and packing. Poultry should have nothing to eat and a plentiful supply of clean water for 24 hours before killing, and when killed should be properly and thoroughly bled.

Do not chill poultry at below 33 degrees nor above 35 degrees Fahrenheit. Then if it is to be carried for any length of time, after being thoroughly chilled it should be sent at once to the "sharp freezer."

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

SWENSON'S FOR EXPORT

One of the most important features of the standard Swenson is the readiness with which transportation and erection are effected.

After the evaporator is assembled in our factory in every detail exactly as per blue print, it is knocked down into its component sections, carefully labeled and boxed with good two-inch lumber.

As nearly all plates are flat, the cubic volume occupied in the hold of a vessel is small. The average weight of the boxed units is over 50 lbs. per cubic foot.

Practically all boxes weigh less than two tons each. Freight and lighterage are reduced to a minimum.

Our method of shipment is appreciated, as evidenced in the many repeat orders received from foreign countries.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

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WAR CONTROL OF RAILROADS

Many powerful new forces are united today on Government control—not ownership—of the railroads for the war. Shippers' organizations at the close of the Eastern 15 per cent rate advance hearing demanded that the Government seize the reins, fix railroad wages and stabilize rates. Investors and bankers looked ahead to a strengthened market under the Government railroad support, as well as a stabilization of business and an end of fears of blockades and shortages due to transportation difficulties.

Railroad men themselves, while withholding outright admissions, appeared anxious that the Government assume war transportation responsibilities. Close advisers of President Wilson are known to favor Government direction of the lines during the war.

Point-blank threats made by the roads to the Interstate Commerce Commission of a succession of requests for higher rates "to keep abreast of rising expenses" precipitated the shippers' demand. Commissioner McChord asked if the "sky is the limit."

With both sides agreed that the railroads' income had increased, the chief point of contention was whether the additional revenue had offset the increased cost of operation. Mr. Patterson, the only attorney speaking for the roads, said that the last advance had

failed by about \$120,000,000 to cover the increased expenses of the 38 systems. Counsel of the shippers maintained that by use of the additional revenues and surplus the railroads would not be in worse condition than other businesses, and that under such circumstances they should not expect to impose additional burden on the shippers.

The anxiety of the commissioners to commit both sides on the adequacy of existing rates to maintain transportation efficiency suggested that they may urge Government control as a defense measure. The commission's decision is expected by December 1, in order that Congress may act quickly if either shippers or railroads are dissatisfied with the verdict. All desire the rate question out of the way in case it is necessary for President Wilson to recommend summary measures for handling the employees' wage demands.

The railroad situation has reached a point where the public at large, as well as business and national interests, must be given protection. The existing feeling of insecurity is dangerous in more ways than one.

COTTONSEED SPECULATION

Speculation in seed is admitted to be at the bottom of most of the troubles of the cottonseed products industry at this time. The seed-buying system has always been on an unhealthy basis, but since the outbreak of the war it has been growing worse and worse, until now the very life of the industry, and a very considerable portion of the world's supply of fats, is at stake as the result of the evil situation in this regard.

It is admitted that the producer must receive a fair price for his seed. Indeed, he is seeking the highest price he can get, and he has the backing of the government in his course. The manufacturer, distributor and consumer must play second fiddle to him; that is conceded. The interests of the producer—whether he be a cotton grower or any other kind of an agriculturist, or livestock raiser—come first of all. For if the producer does not find it to his advantage to produce, we shall all starve. That's all there is to it.

But there is a great deal of difference between giving the producer his price and paying tribute to the speculator. The seed speculator has always been the evil genius of the trade, and now that war exigencies have driven oil mills into seed speculation as a measure of self-defense, the situation is not improved. Indeed, it is aggravated.

The government has taken measures to check this practice, even to the point of threatening drastic action against those who do not observe the Food Administration regulations. Whether this will stop speculation remains to be seen. Those who are speculators pure and simple will take chances

so long as they see an opportunity for profit. Mills which must have seed or shut down will be sorely tempted to buy it, regardless of price.

A plan which would enable the industry to get seed at anything like a reasonable figure would be welcomed. A crusher in Tennessee submits to the association authorities a suggestion for a stock company plan which he thinks would solve the difficulty. He would form a corporation to buy seed for the trade, stock to be sold on the basis of seed consumption. He thinks this would enable the mills to get seed at something like reasonable rates, and would put an end to seed speculation on the part of the mills, because the necessity for it would disappear with the assurance that the necessary seed supply to operate the mill would be available.

Co-operative schemes of this sort have failed more often than they have succeeded. Whether war conditions would render the plan more feasible, and whether government sanction might aid it, remains to be demonstrated. At any rate it would seem that something must be done if the food fat possibilities of the cottonseed products industry are to be made available to the country in this time of need.

LIVESTOCK PRICES SOARING

The prices received by producers for cattle, sheep and hogs, September 15, and chickens, October 1, have gained 52.7 per cent in the general average from 1916 to 1917, according to the latest report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The advance of beef cattle per 100 pounds, live weight, was from \$6.55 to \$8.40, or 29 per cent; for veal calves per 100 lbs., from \$8.77 to \$11.08, or 26 per cent; sheep per 100 pounds, from \$6.25 to \$10.05, or 61 per cent; lambs per 100 pounds, from \$8.22 to \$13.06, or 59 per cent; hogs per 100 pounds, from \$9.22 to \$15.69, or 70 per cent., and chickens, from 14.3c. to 18.1c. per pound, or 27 per cent.

The highest price at the farm per 100 pounds, live weight, reached during the year under review was \$8.70 for beef cattle in May, \$11.08 for veal calves in last September, \$10.15 for sheep in May, \$13.06 for lambs in last September, \$15.63 for hogs in last September, and 18.1 cents per pound for chickens October 1 of this year. The latest farm price reported is the highest one of the year for veal, calves, lambs, hogs and chickens. The May price was the highest for beef cattle and sheep.

In spite of these tremendous increases livestock men complain that they cannot make a "living profit," and the Government responds to their further demands by market regulations tending to send prices still higher.

TRADE GLEANINGS

\$100,000 will be expended by Morris & Co. to enlarge packing plant at New Orleans, La.

Fire caused a small damage to the fertilizer plant of Swift & Company at Denver, Colo.

The Beaumont Cotton Oil Mill, Beaumont, Texas, will rebuild plant recently destroyed by fire.

J. B. Merkle and others are about to begin the construction of an abattoir in Hattiesburg, Miss.

Armour & Company's branch house at 2 Thorndike street, Lowell, Mass., has been formally opened.

F. A. Armbruster will rebuild the cottonseed oil mill at Norman, Okla., damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

The mill of the Osage Cottonseed Oil Company, Muskogee, Okla., which was destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

Young Bros. Soap Company, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, to manufacture soap, etc.

The Temple Cotton Oil Mill, Lawton, Okla., was almost entirely destroyed by fire, only the seed and hullhouse being saved. Loss, \$55,000.

The Kenwood Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated by Ray E. Lane, Max Burschlag and Grace Dehmke with a capital stock of \$10,000.

It is reported that the plants of the Hotch-

kiss Beef Company at Port Chester, N. Y., and South Norwalk, Conn., have been taken over by Swift & Company.

The Pitt Soap & Chemical Co., Ltd., Wells, Maine, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture and sell soaps, washing compounds, disinfectants, etc.

Several thousand gallons of oil were burned when vat boiled over in the plant of E. F. Houghton & Co., oil and grease dealers at Third and Somerset streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The organization of a \$1,000,000 company for the purpose of building a plant for the manufacture of peanut oil, peanut butter, etc., is contemplated by M. Harding of Dallas, Tex.

The United States Industrial Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$24,000,000 to manufacture fertilizers and chemicals at Curtis Bay, a suburb of Baltimore.

The Schlichting Meat Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Carl G. Schlichting, Jennie Goessling, Clara B. Hipke, Louis A. Perry and H. H. Thompson.

Kollmar & Sons Market Company, Kokomo, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to buy, sell and manufacture meat products. The incorporators are: Fred Kollmar, Albert Kollmar and Otto E. Kollmar.

Adolf Gobel, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., to deal in food and meat products, sausages, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 by A. Gobel, O. Gobel, 279 High-

land boulevard, and L. D. Brush, 1139 Park place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The capital stock of the Kepai Packing Company, Birmingham, Ala., has been increased from \$250,000 to \$250,000. The officers are: M. W. Howard, president; W. H. Jones, vice-president; C. E. Frost, treasurer, and T. W. Powell, secretary.

A company will be organized by Frank Browder, J. B. Alvis and Henry Williams for the purpose of manufacturing peanut butter, peanut meal, peanut oil, etc. The plant now operated by Mr. Browder has been acquired and additional machinery will be installed.

The State Packing Company, Raleigh, N. C., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, with J. G. Ball of 7011 Commercial National Bank Building as president, has purchased forty acres of land for meat packing plant. Building to cost about \$80,000, will be erected.

REGULATING LIVESTOCK MARKETING.

The Government effort to regulate marketing of livestock at leading centers, for the purpose of stabilizing prices, is being tested at Kansas City with rigorous severity. The idea is that if marketing can be distributed evenly throughout the week, prices will be better maintained. Orders limiting shipments in various sections to certain days were issued last week.

In some cases these orders were not observed by shippers anxious to get their stock on the market. The authorities, thereupon issued a warning that those who disobeyed the order would have their stock held upon its arrival and would not be allowed to sell it until the specified day arrived, meanwhile having the feeding and carrying costs charged up to them. It was thought this lesson would cause obedience to the zone-loading order hereafter.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the paper may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York. No foreign orders will be accepted for the present, owing to mail conditions.

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Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Maintained—Pork Advancing—Distribution Keeps Good—Shipments Large from Packing Centers—Packing Small—Government Control of Profits.

Announcement came from Chicago that within a short time the division of the Food Administration controlling the packing industry would issue regulations as to the profits of packers, aiming to reduce profits about 50 per cent. Examination of books has been going on in order to ascertain what is a fair price for product and what is a reasonable profit.

Packing control is also extending to Canada. A very careful examination has been made of the books of the leading packing industries of Canada, and a report made on what the packers have been obtaining in the way of profits during war-time. These reports do not indicate that the profits were excessive. For the fiscal year ended March, 1917, the total profits amounted to 3.99 per cent. on the business done.

The movement of hogs is very disappointing. The packing for the past week was nearly 400,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. The total amount was 633,000 against 1,017,000 a year ago and since November 1 the packing has been only 1,473,000 against 2,808,000 last year, a decrease of 1,135,000 hogs. This is such an important decrease that it must shortly be overcome either through a larger movement of hogs to market or a greatly reduced consumption of product of all kinds.

The movement of product into distribution was again on a large scale the past week, although the total as reported at Chicago was somewhat less than the movement a year ago. The movement since the first of November at that point shows an increase in receipts of 7,000,000 lbs. of cut meats, offset by an increase of shipments of cut meats of equal amount. The decrease in lard shipments since November 1 has amounted to 5,000,000 lbs.

The export movement of provisions as reported from week to week shows a marked falling off in the exports of meats. Since November 1, the decrease in the shipments has amounted to about 26,000,000 lbs. of meats, although on the other hand there has been an increase of 4,000,000 lbs. in the exports of lard. The trouble about the comparative statement of both meats and lard is uncertainty as to how much they really represent of the actual total. It is evident that a very large amount of stuff is going out, which is not reported, and the comparisons are therefore somewhat unsatisfactory. On the other hand, it is extremely important that the supply of product be maintained and judging by the reports on the packing situation there is no chance for the stocks to be maintained unless there is radical decrease in the distribution, either domestic or foreign.

The monthly report of the Government on the provision stocks of the country did not, however, show such an important change in supplies as might have been anticipated in view of the packing returns. While the effect of the October packing and distribution was to make smaller gains in stocks than a year ago, when gains were made and somewhat larger decreases in other articles, still the amount of product in the country is very large of all kinds and there is no reason for uneasiness as to supplies.

The question of live hog prices is one which does not as yet seem to have been controlled. The average price has now reached back to nearly 18c. a lb. or almost double what it was last year. On the other hand, the price of product has not advanced quite as much. A year ago January pork was \$28 a barrel against \$46 this year. January ribs, \$14.65 against \$24.72 and January lard \$16.35 against \$24.87. The advance in the price of pork has been \$18.25, or about 65 per cent., while the price of hogs has advanced about 87 per cent. The advance in the price of January ribs has been just a

little under 70 per cent. and the advance in lard has been barely 50 per cent. This does not show at present on the basis of the hogs that the profits are excessive, although it is quite possible that last year prices were unusually high.

Cables from Liverpool this week stated that the maximum prices for provisions had been raised sharply during the week due possibly to the moderate movement from America and a desire to restrict the distribution. The reports from Chicago have indicated that there were big sales of lard during the past week to England and also to Belgium so that possibly the advance abroad may have been the result of limited supplies.

BEEF.—The market is very dull and without feature. Prices are very steady, with little for sale and stocks limited. Mess, \$31 @32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$50@52.

LARD.—Values have eased off a little from the extreme advance. The trading is quiet and without feature. Buying is steady but in moderate volume. Quoted: City, \$28, nom.; Western, \$28.25@28.35, nom.; Middle West, \$28.20@28.30, nom.; refined Continent, \$29.25; South American, \$29.50; Brazil kegs, \$30.50; compounds, \$21¼@22¼.

PORK.—The market is very firm. Further advance has been made for all grades and offerings from the West are in small volume. Quoted: Mess, \$50; clear, \$52@57, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

HIGH PRICES FOR MEATS ALL WINTER.

Effect of Pressure to Supply Armies Abroad and Other War Conditions.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Pross & Co.)

Chicago, Ill., November 21, 1917.—The hogs that are now coming to market show finish. The soft corn in the country is keeping the light weight hogs back. The farmers feel that the price of hogs will remain high all winter, and are not shipping unfinished hogs to market. What pigs are now coming to market are going back to the country, and we can expect well-finished hogs for the balance of the winter. This will make tremendously more product than has been

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We also make Heat Regulators for Lard Kettles, Scald Tubs, Summer Sausage Dryers, Etc.

Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

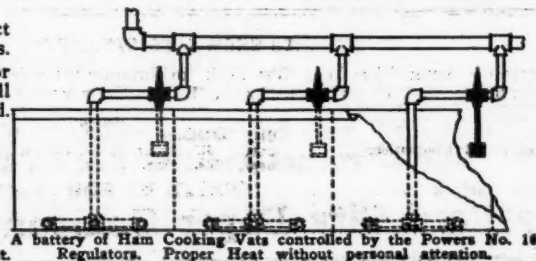
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made in the past, but no matter how much product there will be, there are many holes to fill.

The run of grass cattle is beginning to slow up, and in 30 days we expect the run to be about finished, and we will then be on a corn-fed basis for cattle, with a likelihood of high-priced beef for the balance of the winter. For some time there has been a lot of cheap beef on the market, and the consumption has been big. This has reduced the trade in high-priced fresh pork, but when the run of grass cattle is over, beef will not compete with pork as it has for the last two or three months, and there will probably be an increase in the consumption of fresh pork.

From all information we can get we can expect new record prices for meats during the coming year. The Food Commission says we are furnishing Europe with only about 60 per cent. of the hams, bacon, ribs and lard that are needed by the Allies. This is because of the shortage of our supplies.

A movement has been started to discontinue the use of pork products entirely as part of the daily food programme. We think it is hardly possible to follow out this rule, but the Food Commission is in a position to know what they are talking about, and if conditions are as they say, we do not expect cheap meats for a long time.

One thing is certain, hog products can be handled to better advantage for export than fresh meats. Refrigeration on boats is not necessary during the winter months in shipment of hog products to Europe. The contrary is the case in the shipment of beef. Owing to the shortage of vessels, the elimination of refrigeration will take place wherever possible, therefore pork will be shipped in greater quantities than other meats. Pork products can be handled to better advantage abroad than beef, for the same reason that refrigeration will not be necessary in handling pork.

With the Food Commission constantly reminding us of the heavy demand for pork products, we think the buying side of pork, lard and ribs is the right position. We still think ribs will sell over lard, as we are getting away from the lard season. We do not mean that lard will not be in good demand, but we think meats will be in better demand. Around present levels we favor the buying side of provision futures on all good breaks. There is talk at the Yards that hogs next spring will sell over the former high record of 20c.

STABILIZING THE HOG MARKET.

Assurance by the Food Administration that hog price-fixing will not be attempted clears the atmosphere, says James E. Poole in the Breeders' Gazette. It is proposed, however, to stabilize the market. The buying power of the United States Government, both on its

own account and that of its allies, will be utilized for the purpose.

The product of the heavy winter run of hogs, ordinarily put away in packers' cellars to be carried as speculative commodities and subject to provision trade vicissitude, will be practically the product of the Government before it is out of cure. Whenever a heavy run of hogs occurs the Food Administration will support the market by placing heavy orders, so that the packer will not be under the necessity of hedging in the provision pit against the daily cost of his hog drove.

Washington intimates that it is ready to take the major part of the winter pack, excepting only the 16 per cent that goes to fresh meat trade and a few cuts, such as hams, that are not suited to military use. It is possible that army bacon requirements may deprive the civilian population of that article. The army in Europe will require an enormous quantity of bacon and its needs will be the first consideration of the Food Administration.

Packers' cellars have never been so bare of hog product at the inception of a winter packing season as this year. During October 31,000,000 pounds of meats was taken out of Chicago warehouses alone and a similar raid was made at other points. This was reflected in a \$2 advance in live hog values at the end of the month, for which there is no precedent at that season. As the new hog crop is late there will be no November accumulation and it is not improbable that the winter run will go into distributive channels as fast as the stuff can be made into edible form. European demand will be limited only by ocean transportation facilities.

Confidence in a remunerative winter market evidently exists among growers, as few pigs are being jettisoned and a broad outlet for 80@120-pound stock hogs has developed within the past thirty days. Thousands of young Wisconsin hogs have gone to Indiana and Illinois feedlots and volume would be materially increased if pigs were available.

This development not only eliminates price-breakers from the trade, the fall run of pigs having facilitated the bear campaign in October and November since the infancy of the business, but it means a welcome addition to pork tonnage. The stock hog business has unlimited possibilities, promising a stable pig market that ought to stimulate breeding in the north country, which is unable to mature hogs owing to lack of the necessary concentrated feed.

Nothing will stimulate the commercial hog industry more than a stable market. Dissatisfaction in producing circles has been due largely to sudden fluctuations of 50c. to \$1 per cwt. within a few hours. With practical assurance that hogs will pay their board bill when they reach market, converting corn pork will be popularized.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, November 15, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	OIL.		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Bbls.	OIL.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	and Pkgs.
*Various, various	371				7235			3349		11865		
Total	371				7235			3349		11865		

*Details withheld by steamship companies.

WAR TAX IN TRADE EXCHANGES.

Representatives of stock and produce exchanges from different parts of the United States have been called to Washington by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper for a conference regarding regulations that are to be promulgated for the administration of the stamp tax provisions of the war revenue act as related to stock and produce exchanges. The conferences will continue into next week. These conferences were called in pursuance of the policy of Secretary McAdoo, that the administrative regulations shall be based upon the fullest possible information and a clear understanding of all conditions.

Prior to the conference the Bureau of Internal Revenue had drawn up the tentative regulations and the forms for accounting for the multitude of transactions that are carried on from day to day in the exchanges. From conferences like this the Internal Revenue Bureau will secure reliable information as to the actual conditions and operations of the exchanges, and with this information be better able to formulate workable administrative regulations and procedure.

FRANK SULLIVAN ON WATER WAGON.

Frank J. Sullivan, president of the Sullivan Packing Company, of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed water commissioner of that city. Frank is a hustler, whatever he tackles, and it will be right in line with his duty to visit the Detroit stock yards and arrange for a reduction of the water wastage there caused by the practice of live stock men pumping their stock full of city water before passing them over the scales to the packers.

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Nov. 17, 1917, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Nov. 17, 1917.	Week ending Nov. 18, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Nov. 17, 1917.
United Kingdom..	101		
Continent	230		
So. & Cen. Am...	169		
West Indies	1,679		
Br. No. Am. Col.	247		
Other countries...	7		
Total	2,433		
	MEATS, LBS.		
	Week ending Nov. 17, 1917.	Week ending Nov. 18, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Nov. 17, 1917.
United Kingdom..	1,006,000	9,900,000	2,213,000
Continent	6,899,000	4,244,000	9,442,000
So. & Cen. Am...		47,000	
West Indies		228,000	
Br. No. Am. Col.		19,000	
Other countries...		18,000	
Total	7,996,000	14,547,000	11,655,000
	LARD, LBS.		
	Week ending Nov. 17, 1917.	Week ending Nov. 18, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Nov. 17, 1917.
United Kingdom..	3,033,000		
Continent	11,241,000	4,282,000	19,423,000
So. & Cen. Am...		672,000	
West Indies		523,000	
Br. No. Am. Col.		3,000	
Other countries...			
Total	11,241,000	5,514,000	19,423,000
From—	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	7,996,000		11,241,000
Total week	7,996,000		11,241,000
Previous week...	3,639,000		8,152,000
Two weeks ago...	4,148		5,034,000
Cor. week last y'r	2,433		14,547,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17, to Nov. 17, '17.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.		776,000	Dec. 776,000
Meats, lbs.	11,655,000	36,195,000	Dec. 24,539,000
Lard, lbs.	19,423,000	15,356,000	Inc. 4,068,000

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has continued firm and there have been higher prices asked by some of the holders. A fair trade has been claimed in the markets with top grades especially in good demand. The whole fat and grease situation has again displayed strength and some of the leading authorities believe that there will be further advances before the turn of the year.

The general licensing system is expected to keep more product moving and also to keep the buying of consumers of more of a hand to mouth character, but it is emphasized that the available supply in the market is still relatively light, which will be the governing influence.

Glycerine continues firm and remains one of the chief factors in the high prices of all fats, oils, and greases. The foreign markets show underlying firmness. There was no auction sale in the London tallow market this week, but maximum prices in the English provision list were again advanced. South American tallow offered here is not being pressed for sale and there is little difficulty experienced in selling it.

Prime City tallow was quoted at 17½¢ and city specials at 17¢ loose.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market has been a little firmer with a little more business doing, compounders are paying 22¢.

OLEO OIL.—The market is firm with other fats. The demand for the domestic trade is of liberal proportions. Offerings are small and very firmly held. Extras are quoted at 24@24½¢.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is higher both on the spot and on the coast. Arrivals from Manchuria are not heavy and the strength in competing oils has easily advanced the market. Prices on the coast are quoted at 15½@16¢ in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 17¼@17½¢ for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market is nominal. The supply of corn available for oil purposes is as yet small and producers are about out of the market. The market for crude is now quoted at 19¢ nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is firm and held higher. Trade is not large but with the small offerings any demand quickly affects the market. Ceylon, 17¼@17½¢; Cochon, 18½@19¢.

PALM OIL.—The supplies are practically exhausted. Small purchases have sharply advanced the market and prices are nominal as quoted. Prime, red, spot, —; Lagos, spot, 26¢; to arrive, —; palm kernel, —.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is very firm with trade quiet. Prices quoted, crude, at \$1.40@1.50.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is firm, with limited stocks. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.90@1.95; 30, \$1.80@1.85, and prime, \$1.55@1.60.

GREASE.—Trading is quiet, but with the strength of all fats prices are very firm. Offerings are still very limited. Quoted: Yellow, 15½@16½¢, nom.; bone, 15½@16½¢, nom.; house, 15½@16½¢, nom.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Nov. 23, 1917, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 19,996 quarters; to the Continent, 75,032 quarters; to the United States, 47,084 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 96,975 quarters; to the Continent, 22,874 quarters; to others, nothing.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 22.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days.....	4.71
Cable transfers.....	4.76½
Demand sterling.....	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.74½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.70½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.68½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.80½
Commercial, sight.....	5.74½
Bankers' cables.....	5.72
Bankers' checks.....	5.73½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	44½
Commercial, 60 days.....	44½
Bankers' sight.....	44½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks.....	34

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces.....	\$4.00	\$3.50	375c.	425c.
Pork, barrels.....	4.00	3.50	375c.	425c.
Bacon.....	4.00	3.50	375c.	430c.
Canned meats.....	4.00	3.50	375c.	430c.
Lard, tierces.....	4.00	3.50	375c.	430c.
Tallow.....	4.00	3.50	375c.	425c.
Cottonseed oil.....	4.00	.....	375c.	425c.
Oil cake.....	2.50	.....	.....	250c.
Butter.....	4.00	3.50	375c.	500c.
No rates to Hamburg.				

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 23, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 24@26 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 26@28 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 28@30 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 30@32 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 32@34 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 34@36 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 36@38 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 38@40 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 40@42 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 42@44 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 44@46 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 46@48 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 48@50 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 50@52 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 52@54 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 54@56 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 56@58 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 58@60 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 60@62 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 62@64 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 64@66 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 66@68 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 68@70 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 70@72 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 72@74 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 74@76 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 76@78 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 78@80 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 80@82 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 82@84 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 84@86 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 86@88 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 88@90 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 90@92 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 92@94 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 94@96 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 96@98 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 98@100 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 100@102 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 102@104 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 104@106 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 106@108 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 108@110 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 110@112 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 112@114 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 114@116 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 116@118 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 118@120 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 120@122 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 122@124 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 124@126 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 126@128 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 128@130 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 130@132 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 132@134 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 134@136 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 136@138 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 138@140 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 140@142 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 142@144 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 144@146 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 146@148 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 148@150 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 150@152 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 152@154 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 154@156 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 156@158 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 158@160 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 160@162 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 162@164 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 164@166 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 166@168 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 168@170 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 170@172 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 172@174 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 174@176 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 176@178 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 178@180 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 180@182 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 182@184 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 184@186 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 186@188 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 188@190 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 190@192 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 192@194 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 194@196 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 196@198 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 198@200 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 200@202 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 202@204 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 204@206 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 206@208 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 208@210 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 210@212 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 212@214 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 214@216 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 216@218 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 218@220 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 220@222 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 222@224 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 224@226 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 226@228 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 228@230 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 230@232 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 232@234 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 234@236 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 236@238 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 238@240 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 240@242 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 242@244 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 244@246 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 246@248 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 248@250 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 250@252 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 252@254 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 254@256 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 256@258 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 258@260 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 260@262 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 262@264 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 264@266 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 266@268 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 268@270 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 270@272 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 272@274 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 274@276 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 276@278 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 278@280 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 280@282 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 282@284 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 284@286 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 286@288 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 288@290 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 290@292 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 292@294 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 294@296 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 296@298 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 298@300 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 300@302 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 302@304 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 304@306 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 306@308 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 308@310 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 310@312 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 312@314 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 314@316 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 316@318 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 318@320 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 320@322 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 322@324 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 324@326 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 326@328 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 328@330 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 330@332 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 332@334 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 334@336 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 336@338 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 338@340 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 340@342 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 342@344 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 344@346 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 346@348 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 348@350 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 350@352 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 352@354 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 354@356 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 356@358 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 358@360 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 360@362 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 362@364 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 364@366 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 366@368 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 368@370 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 370@372 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 372@374 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 374@376 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 376@378 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 378@380 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 380@382 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 382@384 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 384@386 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 386@388 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 388@390 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 390@392 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 392@394 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 394@396 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 396@398 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 398@400 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 400@402 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 402@404 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 404@406 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 406@408 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 408@410 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 410@412 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 412@414 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 414@416 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 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736@738 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 738@740 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 740@742 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 742@744 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 744@746 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 746@748 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 748@750 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 750@752 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 752@754 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 754@756 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 756@758 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 758@760 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 760@762 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 762@764 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 764@766 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 766@768 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 768@770 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 770@772 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 772@774 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 774@776 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 776@778 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 778@780 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 780@782 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 782@784 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 784@786 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 786@788 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 788@790 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 790@792 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 792@794 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 794@796 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 796@798 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 798@800 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 800@802 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 802@804 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 804@806 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 806@808 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 808@810 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 810@812 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 812@814 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 814@816 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 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896@898 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 898@900 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 900@902 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 902@904 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 904@906 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 906@908 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 908@910 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 910@912 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 912@914 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 914@916 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 916@918 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 918@920 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 920@922 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 922@924 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 924@926 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 926@928 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 928@930 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 930@932 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 932@934 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 934@936 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 936@938 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 938@940 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 940@942 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 942@944 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 944@946 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 946@948 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 948@950 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 950@952 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 952@954 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 954@956 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 956@958 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 958@960 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 960@962 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 962@964 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 964@966 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 966@968 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 968@970 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 970@972 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 972@974 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 974@976 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 976@978 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 978@980 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 980@982 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 982@984 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 984@986 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 986@988 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 988@990 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 990@992 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 992@994 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 994@996 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 996@998 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 998@1000 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1000@1002 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1002@1004 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1004@1006 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1006@1008 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1008@1010 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1010@1012 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1012@1014 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1014@1016 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1016@1018 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1018@1020 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1020@1022 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1022@1024 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1024@1026 lbs. ave., 24½¢; 1026@1028 lbs.

Drouth Causes Texas Cotton Meal Regulation

The crisis in the meat supply situation caused by the drouth in the Southwest caused the Federal Government to take drastic action last week to relieve it, amounting practically to the commandeering of all Texas cottonseed meal and cake at a fixed price, for use of livestock feeders in the drouth-stricken regions of Texas and New Mexico.

Following an order from the Food Administration that all cottonseed cake must be sold at a reasonable price or it would be confiscated, a meeting of Texas crushers and cattlemen was held, and a maximum price of \$50 to \$53.50 per ton for cake was fixed. The Texas crushers, under the lead of President C. C. Littleton, came out strongly for all measures which would relieve the cattle-famine situation, and put the whole machinery of their organization at the disposal of the Government.

The Government's warning to sell cottonseed meal and cake at a reasonable price was taken to apply to dealers holding cake and meal in Texas, rather than to the mills.

Later an appeal was made to all Texas interests not to fill orders outside of Texas or the drouth district, but to request customers in other territory to buy their feed elsewhere for the time being, in order that the entire Texas and Oklahoma supply might be held for relieving the Texas livestock situation.

Ordered to Sell Cake at Low Price.

On November 15 the Food Administration sent the following telegram to the Texas association:

Robert Gibson, Secretary, Dallas, Texas:

Inform all interested parties they must sell such cottonseed cake as they own at a reasonable profit above cost and without regard to prevailing market value at time of sale. Ask them to communicate with Peden, Food Administrator, Houston, who is distributing cottonseed cake in drouth district, and make available for his distribution such cake as they may own by contract or otherwise in Texas at a price not exceeding one dollar per ton profit above cost price. If interested parties do not respond to this situation we shall consider placing an embargo upon shipments of cake to points outside drouth district.

The following telegram also was received from Clarence Ousley, at Washington,

"Food administration regards prices of cake to cattlemen in drouth region much too high, and if there is not substantial reduction will requisition supply elsewhere and sell at cost in order to save perishing cattle needed by the nation. I hope you will use your influence with mills to secure lower prices at once, otherwise I think Government is certain to take action."

At a meeting of more than 300 cottonseed oil mill men and cattlemen, held in Houston on November 15, on the call of State Food Administrator E. A. Peden, the following report was adopted:

Hon. E. A. Peden, Federal Food Administrator for Texas:

Dear Sir: We, your committee, this day appointed to make recommendations on the subject of pricing cottonseed cake, beg to report as follows:

That the committee representing the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, acting unanimously, and the committee of like number representing the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, with one dissenting vote, have reached an agreement as follows:

That a maximum price of \$50 per ton for loose cracked cake and \$53.50 per ton for

sacked cake, on a basis of 43 per cent protein, be adopted. This price is based f.o.b. mills.

And it is further agreed that inspection and sampling by agents of the State Feed Control Service be made at points of origin, and in all cases where the protein content upon analysis by the State authorities is found to run above or below the 43 per cent, an adjustment of the difference in price made by Prof. B. Youngblood, of College Station, shall be accepted by seller and buyer, and settlement made accordingly.

This agreement to apply to the entire crush of this season, except so much thereof as may have been sold previous to this date where such sales are evidenced by written contract or confirmation.

This agreement is intended as a relief all waste and speculation are being eliminated for the livestock in the drouth-stricken areas of the country, the owners of livestock who are in distress, and to give them preference over all others. We realize that if relief is to come it must come quickly. The material now within the State furnishes the quickest means of averting disaster.

We therefore unanimously request the Food Administration to direct all shipments of such material destined for points outside of the State, or points in other states not drouth stricken area, to such drouth stricken areas until, in the opinion of the Food Administrator, normal conditions have returned.

JAMES CALLAN,
Chairman for Cattle Raisers.
C. C. LITTLETON,

Chairman for Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Mr. Peden, in confirmation of this, said:

The prices agreed upon will be considered as meeting all requirements under the law, and the cattlemen have accepted these prices. The cottonseed oil men in figuring

their cost arrived at the figures agreed upon in the joint meeting, which should be satisfactory to all parties at interest, and which, in my judgment, will constitute a compliance with the rules and regulations. This applies strictly to the manufacturers of cottonseed cake and meal.

Complying with the request of the cottonseed oil mill men as to holding Texas meal in Texas, the Government and the Texas Food Administrator sent these telegrams:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1917.

Robert Gibson, Secretary, Dallas, Texas:

It is the patriotic duty of all mills and dealers to induce all buyers outside drouth area to substitute other cake than Texas and Oklahoma on their orders, and immediately make all Texas-Oklahoma stocks contracted for available to Federal Food Administrator Peden, at Houston, for distribution in drouth areas.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Houston, Texas, November 17, 1917.

Robert Gibson, Secretary, Dallas, Texas:

Please telegraph immediately all mills and dealers that cottonseed cake and meal must not be shipped outside Texas except to drouth area in New Mexico until otherwise advised. This not to abrogate or alter present contracts for delivery outside State, other than to temporarily postpone shipment thereof.

E. A. PEDEN,

Texas crushers' representatives on the committee that brought in the report unanimously adopted by the conference at Houston and approved by Mr. Peden were P. S. Grogan of Houston, Ed. Woodall of Hillsboro, R. L. Heflin of Galveston, J. S. Le Clercq of Dallas, S. W. Wilbor of Paris, and C. C. Littleton, president, of Fort Worth. The agreement applies to business connected with the relief of the cattle situation only.

Increase Animal Fats By Pushing Cotton Meal

The Government at last appears to have awakened to the possibilities of cottonseed products as a means of building up our deficient war food supply. Particularly valuable is the use of cottonseed meal as an animal feed and a quick means of adding to the absolutely necessary supply of animal fats.

The sooner the public gets to know the value of cottonseed meal for this purpose the quicker will the result be achieved. President Fielding Wallace of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association has sent the following appeal to members to support a publicity campaign for this purpose:

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 14, 1917.

To the Members of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association:

It is an imperative duty placed upon us by our American citizenship, and by our self-consecration to the cause of civilized humanity, that we assist to the utmost limit of our abilities in conserving and amplifying the food supply of the nation.

In co-operation with the United States Food Administration, the cotton oil industry is now exerting its energies to greater production of vegetable oils to meet the demands for edible fats for America and its allies in the war. Under official standard regulations, aimed from the industry as fast as possible, to the end that the supply may flow quickly and freely from the grower to the tables of the people.

It is quite as much our duty to assist in the production of animal fats, and while cottonseed oil production is of primary importance with us, it must not be forgotten that in cottonseed meal there is an indirect producer of animal fats that is unexcelled in concentrated feed value by any other product of the soil.

Unfortunately the merits of cottonseed meal as feed for farm animals are not as well and favorably known by the beef-cattle and dairy feeders and farmers of the Northern and Western States as they should be, and even in the Southern States it is not as much appreciated as would naturally be supposed.

There is no need to go into facts and figures here. You are undoubtedly familiar with them. It is the farmers and feeders who need to be educated, and it is our duty and privilege to educate them. There is an almost limitless field for this work, and through our Publicity Bureau we propose to cultivate it thoroughly and systematically.

The Food Administration has evinced a desire to assist in every way possible to bring cottonseed meal's feeding qualities to the attention of meat and dairy food producers, and through its use in the daily rations of farm animals save a maximum of grain for human food.

We are going to have a large surplus of meal to dispose of this season, on account of the embargo on exports. It is of vital necessity that we take advantage of the present opportunity to enlarge and strengthen the meal market. This can only be done by scientifically planned co-operative advertising, which we propose supplementing by the personal work of an expert among the feed dealers as well as the feeders in the North and West.

We want your contribution, quickly, to a fund of \$25,000, to enable us to begin the work without delay. It would be possible to expend \$100,000 to good advantage, but \$25,000 will give us a long start this season.

Please send your check to S. J. Cassels, chairman Publicity Committee, Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Montgomery, Ala.

FIELDING WALLACE, President.

LOUIS N. GELDERT,

Assistant to President, Memphis, Tenn.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Quiet—Crude Oil Easier—Larger Ginning of Cottonseed—Consuming Demand Quiet—Little Export Trade—Licensing System Affecting the Situation.

There has been no special feature to the cottonseed oil trade during the past week or so. For a time values moved down moderately but the decline was not very important. Crude oil values sagged and refiners dropped their bids, reflecting the quiet consuming demand for cottonseed oil, but there was not any volume of liquidation for Southern account.

The cottonseed official report will be found in another column of The National Provisioner. Attention was given to the recent ginning report, which showed that to November 14 there has been ginned 8,559,000 bales, or 1,377,000 from November 1 to November 14, against 991,000 for the corresponding time last season. The ginning to November 14 totals 8,560,000 bales, against 9,615,000 a year ago, thus encouraging the belief that the cotton crop this season will figure only about 11,000,000 bales, against 11,450,000 a year ago.

The significant feature to the oil trade was the increased ginning for the two weeks, which suggested that more cottonseed will

be moving. An official report issued recently showed that the October farm value of cottonseed per ton varied from \$61 to nearly \$71, with the highest prices in the Southeast, as against an average of slightly over \$47 a year ago. Private reports are that seed values have dropped recently from over \$80 a ton to nearly \$70, but it is difficult to obtain confirmation of reports.

One of the developments of the virtual elimination of trading in the N. Y. contract market has been the lack of market news. Naturally when there is a wide open market and a certain amount of hedging and speculating, there is a disposition to make known market factors. How this will affect the cottonseed oil trade temporarily is not plain, but naturally in the long run the effect would not be generally beneficial, as the growth of markets depends to no little degree upon the publicity received.

Along these lines, it is difficult to say just yet how the licensing system is working. There is nothing to indicate that the Government's plans will miscarry or that people engaged in the trade will not adhere strictly to the regulations. Presumably the system is working in a way that results in a quiet daily business for southerners who are not anxious to sell their products at current

levels, while on the other hand the consumers are still confident of lower prices because of the system and they are buying only in a quiet way.

A few more sailings soon from this side to neutral European countries are expected, but this is not likely to improve the export cottonseed oil situation, which is extremely dull and promises to bring the smallest shipments in a number of years. It is believed that some cottonseed oil and other oils will be resold for European neutral country account, but the quantity is not expected to reach the total of several thousand barrels as has been claimed by some authorities.

There has been notice taken of renewed reports from Government sources emphasizing the shortage of hog products, which in turn have been effective in stimulating lard prices and naturally followed by the cottonseed oil trade. The effect in the local contract market has been small, however. Outstanding speculative commitments here are undoubtedly reduced to a very small amount. One of the features of the local market recently has been the tendering of oil on November contracts, with about 16,000 barrels delivered at the time of this writing, following very small tenders for the past several months.

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The Census Bureau's report on cottonseed and cottonseed products in thousands of units (000 omitted) with comparisons:

Cottonseed, Tons—	1917.	1916.
Received at mills, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	1,692	2,297
Crushed, same time	830	1,083
On hand, Oct. 31	896	1,228
Cottonseed Oil, Lbs.—		
Crude produced, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	248	319
Shipped out, same time	201	255
On hand, Oct. 31	92	73
Refined produced, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	147	194
On hand, Oct. 31	96	79
Cottonseed Oil, Lbs.—		
Imported, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	1,918	1,293
Exported, same time	12,295	26,833

The report a month ago showed 351,599 tons of seed, 40,068,000 lbs. of crude oil and 113,773,127 lbs. of refined oil on hand as of September 30.

Cotton Linters, 500 Lb. Bales—		
Produced, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31	204	271
Shipped out, same time	89	139

Closing prices, Saturday, November 17, 1917: Spot, \$18.25; November, \$18.25@18.75; December, \$18@18.40; January, \$18.15@18.20; February, \$18.10@18.25; March, \$18.16@18.25; April, \$18.75; May, \$19. P. Crude S. E., \$16.67, nom. Sales were: November, 400, \$18.95@18.75; January, 500, \$18.25. Total sales, 900 bbls.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

Closing prices Monday, November 19, 1917: Spot, \$18; November, \$18.10@18.20; December, \$18.10@18.25; January, \$18.10@18.15; February, \$18.05; March, \$18.10@18.17; April, \$18.50; May, \$19. P. Crude S. E., \$16.67 nom. Sales were: November, 800, \$18.22@18.15; December, 2,400, \$18.35@18.20; January, 1,000, \$18.15; March, 1,100, \$18.20@18. Total sales, 5,300 bbls.

Closing prices, Tuesday, November 20, 1917: Spot, \$17.85; November, \$17.90@18.10; December, \$18@18.15; January, \$18@18.05; February, \$18@18.10; March, \$18.04@18.10; May, \$19. P. Crude, S. E., \$16.53, asked. Sales were: November, 3,300, \$18.07@18; December, 300, \$18.15; January, 900, \$18.10@18; March, 200, \$18.18@18.17. Total sales, 4,700 bbls.

Closing prices, Wednesday, November 21, 1917: Spot, \$18.10@19; November, \$18.20; December, \$18.15@18.30; January, \$18.20@18.50; February, \$18.15@18.30; March, \$18.23@18.35; May, \$19. P. Crude, S. E., \$16.53, nom. Sales were: November, 100, \$18; December, 200, \$18.15; January, 1,700, \$18.25@18.20; March, 400, \$18.30@18.20. Total sales, 2,400 bbls.

Closing prices, Thursday, November 22, 1917: Spot, \$18.25@19; November, \$18.50@19; December, \$18.30@18.50; January, \$18.30@18.40; February, \$18.25@18.45; March, \$18.35@18.65; May, \$19. Crude oil, S. E., \$19; December, 200, \$18.30; January, 200, \$18.30. Total sales, 500 bbls.

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., November 22, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, small demand, at \$1.23@1.24 for December or January. Meal, \$49. Hulls, \$17 per ton.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., November 22, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, basis prime, \$1.24 bid, \$1.25 asked for November or December. Cottonseed meal, 7 per cent. ammonia, \$47 bid, \$48 asked for November or December. Cottonseed meal, Georgia common rate point, \$46.50 bid, \$47.50 asked for November or December. Cottonseed hulls, loose, \$18 bid, \$19 asked for November or December; sacked hulls, \$22 bid, \$23 asked. Linters, clean mill run, 5c. bid, 5½c. asked for November or December. Tone strong.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., November 22, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, \$1.24 bid for November or December. Seven per cent. meal, November or December, \$48 bid; none offered; January, \$47.25 bid, \$48 asked; market strong; sales, 400 tons. Prime hulls, \$18@18.50 loose; \$22 @23 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., November 22, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, \$1.21 bid for Texas; \$1.22 asked; scattering sales only. Prime meal, 8 per cent., higher at \$52; 7½ per cent. meal, \$50; 7 per cent. meal, \$49. Loose hulls strong at \$20; sacked, \$24, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, \$1.24. Bleachable prime summer yellow, \$1.34. Forty-three per cent. cake, \$53.50.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending November 22, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending Nov. 22, 1917.	Since Nov. 22, 1917.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	116
Argentina	—	866
Australia	—	245
Brazil	—	34
British Guiana	—	10
Central America	—	8
Chile	—	430
Cuba	—	1,102
French Guiana	—	163
Haiti	—	9
Mexico	—	10
Panama	—	244
Peru	—	24
San Domingo	—	203
Uruguay	—	735
*Various	—	5,446
Venezuela	—	14
East Indies, other	—	700
Total	—	10,359

	Week ending Nov. 22, 1917.	Since Nov. 22, 1917.	Same period, 1916.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	—	10,359	46,143
From New Orleans	—	—	8,675
From Philadelphia	—	—	5,894
From Detroit	—	—	3,365
From St. Lawrence	—	—	317
From all other ports	—	—	5
Total	—	10,359	64,399

*Details withheld by Government order.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 23, 1917.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 8¼@8½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 7¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 8½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3.15@3¼c. per lb.; tale, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; sillex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Prime palm oil, — per lb.; clarified palm oil, bbls., 27c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 25c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, — per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.45 per gal.; green olive oil, \$2.25 per gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17¼@17½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.55@1.58 per gal.; green olive oil foots, — per lb.; soya bean oil, 17@17¼c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. activity, \$1.65 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17¾c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 70c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 49@50c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 44@45c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 70c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 15½@16½c. per lb.

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INTERPRETS COTTONSEED RULES.

Answering inquiries concerning government regulations on cottonseed products trading President Hutchinson of the George Cotton Seed Crushers' Association says:

Atlanta, Ga., November 20, 1917.

To All Members Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia:

Assuming that you have copy of the government rules and regulations under the license system, I give you below information which I feel will prove of interest.

Rule 9, page 9, prescribes that carload of meal shall be 60,000 lbs., unless the minimum capacity of the car is less. I am advised by the Food Administration that on contracts ante-dating November 1, carload shipments can be made during November of less than the prescribed unit of 60,000 lbs.

Rule 22, page 11, directs that licensee shall indicate on contracts, invoices, etc., their license number. The use of a rubber stamp is permissible as follows: "United States Food Administration, License No. —."

I have been asked by some mills for information with reference to Section B, Rule 7, page 26, and I am informed that Section B is intended to prevent the hoarding of seed after a mill is shut down.

I have also been asked for information with reference to Section F, Rule 7, page 26. I have been advised that this rule has no reference to feed meal, and that the manufacture and sale of feed meal may be continued, as heretofore.

Yours very truly,

W. M. HUTCHINSON, President.

THE WAR SAVINGS PLAN.

(Continued from page 17.)

Although these investments do not mature until January 1, 1923, provision is made whereby upon 10 days' written notice after January 1, 1918, such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchasers plus 1 cent a month on each war-savings stamp on the certificate.

The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war-savings stamps bear 4 per cent. compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated Jan. 2, 1918, and mature Jan. 1, 1923.

Under the plan an amount as small as 25 cents can be invested in a government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States government can be secured.

The stamps and certificates can be obtained from post offices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories, and many other public places.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them, and being redeemable as above stated, there is no danger of any depreciation in value of the certificates.

AS TO BUYING COTTONSEED CAKE.

Cattle men of the drought-stricken Southwest are advised by the United States Food Administration to buy their cottonseed cake as it is needed, rather than to purchase the entire winter's supply for their cattle at once. This will render the situation as to price and supply less acute than at present.

After a careful survey, the Food Administration says it believes there will be a full supply of this feedstuff, and probably a surplus, owing to the embargo of exports. If the buying is done in lesser quantities at a time, the manufacturers will be given an opportunity to crush the crop of seed now going into the mills, thus securing their requirements as needed and giving the manufacturers an opportunity to accumulate a surplus.

At present the demand in drought areas is greater than the immediate nearby supply, which has caused not only a tremendous advance in price, but much difficulty in securing what is wanted for the winter.

The cottonseed crop is late and the difficulties of transportation are great, but the crop in sight is ample, the Food Administration

says. The 800 mills in the Southern States can produce 25,000 tons of cottonseed cake and meal a day, and in Texas alone 5,000 tons a day can be turned out during the season.

In addition to the cottonseed cake supply, there will be later a large amount of peanut cake, and millions of tons of velvet beans from Georgia and Alabama. These are of equal value for feeding the starving cattle, and the velvet beans, which can be secured unground for wintering the cattle, form an almost perfectly balanced ration. The Food Administration will, upon application, gladly furnish the merchants in the drought-stricken area the names of the shippers of velvet beans.

HULLS INCLUDED IN REGULATIONS.

Though President Wilson's proclamation relative to food control did not mention hulls, Hugh Humphreys, for the Food Administration, has advised dealers that "as a feed, the law itself applies to hoarding and speculation in this article, hulls." He cautions that reselling within the trade is not desired by the Government, but "as direct a line as possible from producer to consumer, and that all speculation be eliminated."

CROP AND MARKET CONDITIONS.

The mid-November report of market and crop conditions issued by the Agriculture Committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association through Louis N. Geldert, assistant to the president, showing conditions and prices on November 15, is as follows:

	Cotton Acreage.		Number of bales Produced 1916.	Gov. Crop Condition Report Oct. 25, Per Cent.	Our Estimate Per Cent.	Average Price of Cottonseed		Average Price	
	1916.	Estimated 1917.				Wagon Lots.	Car Lots.	Meal in Cars. 7 %	Hulls in Cars.
Alabama	3,469,000	2,498,000	352,069	65	52	\$....	\$....	\$46.00	\$17.00
Arkansas	2,630,000	2,577,000	1,102,408	60.3	56	70.00	75.00	48.00	19.00
Georgia	5,450,000	5,175,000	1,851,010	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1,290,000	1,323,000	441,056	69	.....	71.00	73.00	46.00	17.00
Mississippi	3,310,000	2,814,000	799,700	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,490,000	1,475,000	693,382	67	60	76.00	78.00	50.00	16.00
Oklahoma	2,614,000	2,745,000	812,602	68	68	65.00	70.00	52.00	20.00
South Carolina	2,950,000	2,950,000	968,436	67	66	71.00	73.50	49.00	17.00
Tennessee	805,000	886,000	377,915	65	.....	66.00	72.50	47.00	17.50
Texas	11,525,000	11,640,000	3,561,862	53	61	72.00	75.00	56.00	20.00

*Signifies no report.

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AMERICA'S RAILROADS are doing wonderful work, but they need help. Freight cars must be unloaded and terminals cleared.

If it is your job, speed up loading and unloading of cars on private sidings.

Do not be a slacker by trying to save expense of labor or space by using freight cars as storage houses.

• If your merchandise is congested at the terminals and you have not sufficient teams or motortrucks to move the goods at once, buy them or hire public ones.

If you can't do this, do something else—ask your neighbor to help you. Why hesitate to hire your neighbors' trucking facilities?

We must pull together.

OFFICERS

Shipping Departments throughout the country demand the personal consideration of executives.

EXECUTIVES

Co-operation throughout the entire establishment with the Shipping Department is vital.

MANAGERS

Ascertain all the old rules and regulations your Shipping Department is expected to carry out, and if they do not fit the present emergency, throw them away.

Plan to reach nearby points by motortrucks, teams or waterways—save the railroad terminals. Twenty-five per cent (25%) of case, barrel and package merchandise can be delivered in this way, and help break the congestion. No one wants embargoes.

EXCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT TERMINALS

If the railroads decide to reserve certain terminals exclusively for Government materials, do not grumble, but go the extra distance and haul your goods to or from other terminals.

It may be necessary to have a National Terminal Clearing Day in order to clear all terminals throughout the entire country.

NATIONAL TERMINAL CLEARING DAY

If we have a Terminal Clearing Day, keep your teams and motortrucks going and keep your receiving departments open continuously 24 or 48 hours, if need be, and give the railroads a chance to catch up.

Let everybody be prepared some way, somehow, to move their merchandise away from the terminals immediately.

This Appeal Contributed by The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., Manufacturers of "The Autocar Motor Truck." Poster copies will be mailed upon request.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, November 23, 1917.—Market firm; prime Western, \$28.20@28.30; Middle West, \$28.20@28.30; city steam, 28c., nominal; refined Continent, \$29.25; South American, \$29.50; Brazil, kegs, \$30.50; compound, 21¼@22¼c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 23, 1917.—Copra fabrique, 217½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 232 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, November 23, 1917.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra, Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 139s. New York, 134s.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 149s.; American cut, 152s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 162s.; long clear, 166s. 6d.; short back, 160s.; bellies, 167s. 3d. Lard, spot prime, 134s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 135s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg) nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted, New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 72s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet but prices were firmer. The higher hog market and strength at Liverpool, together with light offers, caused the upturn.

Tallow.

Trade is quiet, but prices firmly held. Special loose is quoted at 17¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Trade was dull but prices firm. Oleo is quoted at 21½c. nominal.

Cottonseed Oil.

There was no feature to the trade. Prices were steady, due to light offerings and strength in the lard market.

Market closed dull. Sales, 400 bbls. Spot oil, \$18.30@19. Crude, southeast, \$16.67 nom. Closing quotations on futures: November, \$18.30@19; December, \$18.25@18.50; January, \$18.30@18.40; February, \$18.25@18.40; March, \$18.30@18.50; May, offered at \$19.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 23.—Hogs steady to 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$17.65@18; light, \$17.25@17.95; mixed, \$17.50@18.03; rough heavy, \$17.45@18.05; Yorkers, \$17.55@17.75; pigs, \$15@17.90; cattle, steady; beefs, \$7.40@15; cows and heifers, \$5@11.90; stocks and feeders, \$6.10@11.25; calves, \$7@13; sheep, steady; lambs, \$12.50@17.30; Western, \$12.75@17.35; native, \$8.75@12.10; yearlings, \$11.40@14.15.

Cudahy, November 23.—Hogs higher, at \$17.25@18.05.

St. Joseph, November 23.—Hogs strong, at \$17.35@17.85.

Sioux City, November 23.—Hogs steady, at \$17.35@17.80.

Louisville, November 23.—Hogs higher, at \$16.80@17.60.

Kansas City, November 23.—Hogs steady, at \$16.90@17.85.

Indianapolis, November 23.—Hogs lower, at \$17.45@17.85.

Detroit, November 23.—Hogs higher, at \$17.50@17.75.

Buffalo, November 23.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4,800, at \$17.90@18.25.

Omaha, November 23.—Hogs steady, at \$17.50@17.85.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 17, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,371	31,200	22,284
Swift & Co.	9,123	16,100	21,666
Wilson & Co.	6,717	14,600	8,305
Morris & Co.	8,069	13,800	9,262
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,443	9,500	...
Libbey, McNeill & Libby.	4,954	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,418	7,400	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 10,300 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,600 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,200 hogs; others, 8,800 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,063	8,002	1,386
Fowler Packing Co.	1,735	...	94
Wilson & Co.	7,088	6,182	968
Swift & Co.	12,476	5,548	1,872
Cudahy Packing Co.	7,954	7,239	2,238
Morris & Co.	9,522	5,593	1,560
Others	1,569	872	49

United Dressed Beef Co., 241 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 440 cattle; Blount, 178 cattle and 248 sheep; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 2,302 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 324 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 1,006 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 65 cattle.

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,459	3,472	1,258
Swift & Co.	7,959	4,809	2,796
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,995	5,128	7,173
Armour & Co.	6,584	4,956	4,295
Swartz & Co.	...	679	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,273	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 169 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 55 cattle.

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 17, 1917:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	52,456
Kansas City	50,129
Omaha	28,352
East St. Louis	21,173
St. Joseph	10,531
Cudahy	462
Sioux City	13,545
South St. Paul	10,347
New York and Jersey City	7,444
Fort Worth	13,712
Philadelphia	3,808
Denver	5,477

HOGS.	
Chicago	145,440
Kansas City	40,067
Omaha	24,890
East St. Louis	40,715
St. Joseph	40,227
Cudahy	12,963
Sioux City	19,870
Cedar Rapids	7,307
Ottumwa	7,116
South St. Paul	27,538
New York and Jersey City	25,143
Fort Worth	11,266
Philadelphia	6,215
Denver	7,129

SHEEP.	
Chicago	58,130
Kansas City	8,261
Omaha	11,271
East St. Louis	7,347
St. Joseph	7,174
Cudahy	174
Sioux City	2,211
South St. Paul	5,227
New York and Jersey City	22,436
Fort Worth	2,131
Philadelphia	5,720
Denver	5,798

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	1,822	1,824	4,565	9,164
Jersey City	4,171	2,884	9,889	15,334
Central Union	1,451	644	7,982	646
Totals	7,444	5,452	22,436	25,143
Totals last week	12,875	8,143	37,225	24,387

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	16,000	6,000
Kansas City	5,000	2,500	500
Omaha	800	4,000	1,300
St. Louis	1,000	6,000	50
St. Joseph	500	4,000	...
Sioux City	1,200	4,000	...
St. Paul	2,100	4,200	300
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,000	50
Fort Worth	2,300	3,000	1,200
Denver	358	164	9,296
Louisville	150	2,000	50
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	300	2,575	...
Indianapolis	200	7,800	500
Pittsburgh	...	8,200	200
Cincinnati	500	3,400	800
Buffalo	...	3,000	600
Cleveland	200	2,132	1,538
New York	685	...	...

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

Chicago	25,000	48,000	17,000
Kansas City	27,000	8,000	7,500
Omaha	18,800	6,000	5,000
St. Louis	9,200	11,000	1,900
St. Joseph	5,000	3,000	1,500
Sioux City	8,500	10,000	2,000
St. Paul	11,000	24,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	2,100	2,700	...
Fort Worth	12,000	5,500	3,000
Milwaukee	...	958	...
Denver	10,600	700	40,000
Louisville	1,800	6,000	250
Detroit	...	970	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	2,000	1,454	...
Indianapolis	1,300	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,300	13,000	4,000
Cincinnati	3,200	10,400	200
Buffalo	5,400	11,500	6,000
Cleveland	7,200	7,000	5,000
New York	3,120	5,820	2,900

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917.

Chicago	11,000	25,000	12,000
Kansas City	21,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	13,800	4,000	11,700
St. Louis	6,700	12,000	1,700
St. Joseph	4,400	8,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,700	5,000	2,000
St. Paul	5,600	16,000	3,000
Fort Worth	10,000	3,000	1,000
Milwaukee	...	4,281	...
Denver	5,900	500	11,000
Louisville	250	1,200	50
Detroit	...	2,700	...
Cudahy	...	6,000	...
Wichita	500	2,759	...
Indianapolis	1,000	12,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	6,000	500
Cincinnati	600	3,600	300
Buffalo	800	8,000	2,000
Cleveland	200	1,000	600
New York	920	1,800	3,504

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

Chicago	23,000	34,000	20,000
Kansas City	14,000	11,000	5,000
Omaha	11,300	6,000	11,700
St. Louis	6,000	12,000	2,300
St. Joseph	5,000	10,000	2,700
Sioux City	3,000	8,000	2,000
St. Paul	...	17,000	...
Milwaukee	...	5,000	...
Louisville	200	1,500	50
Detroit	...	5,000	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	2,500	...
Indianapolis	1,500	13,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,500	300
Cincinnati	1,300	6,500	300
Buffalo	300	4,000	800
Cleveland	100	2,000	2,000
New York	2,035	5,650	6,030

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

Chicago	12,000	28,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha	8,500	4,200	16,000
St. Louis	6,000	10,500	750
St. Joseph	5,000	7,000	2,000
Sioux City	500	6,000	1,000
St. Paul	...	20,000	...
Milwaukee	...	3,815	...
Louisville	...	1,500	...
Detroit	...	5,700	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	3,137	...
Indianapolis	...	14,000	...
Cincinnati	1,300	7,320	300
Buffalo	200	4,200	1,000
Cleveland	...	2,500	...
New York	98	1,635	2,939

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1917.

Chicago	6,500	25,000	10,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,000	1,000
Omaha	3,000	5,300	3,500
St. Louis	2,500	9,000	500
St. Joseph	700	3,200	500
Sioux City	2,200	4,800	1,000
Fort Worth	4,000	4,500	400
St. Paul	3,200	14,000	2,500
Oklahoma City	2,900	2,400	750
Indianapolis	1,000	12,000	300
Denver	3,100	500	11,000

Watch Page 48 for
Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Packers hold meager stocks of heavy hides and consider prices as firm as formerly.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A little trading broke the week's quietness. Tanners' meeting in Chicago produced some inquiry which sellers were able to turn into business, some of which was for export account. Heavy hides are in very small supply and slaughter is limited. Light hides predominate in the stocks and slaughter with holders expressing no fear regarding disposal owing to fairly firm undertone to the market. Native steers were not sold. Slaughter is extremely moderate in this weight range. Last sales were at 35c. Sellers think it possible to duplicate this rate readily, but they will name no offerings until hides are in sight and this fact slows up movement. Extremes are quoted at 28@28½c. asked with moderate stocks unsold. Texas steers moved at 23½c. for a line of 13,000 October-November take-off. One packer sold 3,500 August-September light and extreme light hides suitable for immediate delivery at 29c. and 24c. respectively. Heavy hides last sold at 31c. which is considered the nominal market for more. Current salting light hides are available at 28½c. and some buyers think it possible to effect slight shadings. Extremes quoted at 23½c. Butt branded steers are quiet and waiting at 30½c. last paid and 31c. asked. Stocks are meager and slaughter is limited. Colorado steers are quiet. Stocks are moderate and slaughter continues fairly large. Last sales were at 29½c. Some buyers think it possible to effect slight shadings. Branded cows are quiet and waiting at 23½c. last paid and nominal for further business. Stocks are of moderate size and production still continues large. Heavy native cows sold at 32½c. for three lots of October, November and December take-off totaling 16,000 hides. This is ½c. under the recent high rate of 33c. Market now well cleaned up on this selection. The hides above went to Canada and now domestic tanners are scouring the market for similar hides and find nothing offered. Later.—Two lots of August, September heavy cows totaling 8,000 sold at 33c. Light native cows were quiet and quoted at 28@28½c. asked as to points. Inside for light average St. Louis stuff. Efforts to get 29c. have proved fruitless thus far. Slaughter is ample and stocks are of fair size. Native bulls quoted quiet and waiting at 26c. asked. Stocks are moderately ample. Branded bulls are quiet and waiting at 21@23c. as to sellers saltings and points. Inside bid and last paid for northern hides. No southern yet sold above 22c.

Later.—Packer hides quiet and steady. Little prospective business in sight. Prices show an advancing tendency. Heavy native steers nominal at 35c., the last selling price.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hide values experienced a slight dip in the present period and showed some recovery. The tanners convention stimulated activity and inquiry with the result that prospective business is said to be much better than in the past several weeks. Hide collectors seem to have gotten over their uneasiness and are now talking stiffer rates in the originating sections. Present quality is the best of the year and the opinion is prevalent that all hides will be wanted. Heavy steers quoted quiet at 27@28c. asked for common country stock. City steers are quoted at 30c. nominal. Stocks are moderate. Heavy cows sold at 24c. for seasonable stuff and this is bid with some choice current goods, running rather plump bringing 24¼c. Sellers usually have nothing to offer in this weight and talk at 25c. market. Buffs sold at 24c. and 24¼c. for current stuff as to descriptions. Some sales were made outside at 22@23c. delivered basis for buff and heavy cow weights with enlightening details withheld. Local stocks of buff are meager and holders decline to offer hides until in sight, except at about 25c. basis. Seconds quoted nominal at 23@23½c. All weights of seasonable hides quoted at 23½@24½c. delivered as to descriptions. Sales of northwestern hides were frequent in any and all weights at 23½@24½c. as to descriptions. Outside now asked. Extremes were quiet during the early days of the period, but moved in a fairly ample way at the close at 24c. This was subsequently bid and refused and 24½@25c. asked. Some business was put through at 25c. of stock described as a trifle better than common country run. Branded cows remain dull and waiting at 19@20c. flat asked. Country packer branded hides quoted at 23@27c. nominal. Bulls remain quiet. Country stuff quoted at 20@21c. asked with stocks moderately ample. Country packer bulls recently sold up to 25c. for current local take-off.

Later.—Tanners are making a few bids of 24c. for seasonable buff, heavy cows and extremes and find nothing available. Hide dealers trying to buy in gathering points at low rates.

Calfskins sold at 41@42c. this week for local city skins out of first salt, which rates are steady with trading of several weeks ago. Collectors were unsuccessful in advancing quotations to the asked level of 45c. Outside city calfskins quoted at 37½@40c. nominal as to descriptions; recent sales within this range.

Country stuff last sold up to 37c. and is now quoted at 34@36c. as to varieties. Packer calfskins quoted at 45c. firmly asked with meager stocks unsold. Deacons \$2.30@2.50; light calf \$2.50@2.70; city deacons \$3.05 and light calf \$3.25 last paid. Packer calfskins later quietly offered at 43c.

Kipskins quoted quiet and waiting. Country lots range at 28@30c. nominal as to descriptions. City skins range at 33@35c. asked and packer kipskins at 32@35c. as to seller and salting. Inside nominal market for old stock.

Later.—Calfskins are waiting. Rumored first salted cities brought 36c. Outside cities quoted nominal at 37½@40c.

HORSE HIDES sold steadily at \$8 for common country run; buyers uninterested so they say, in further offerings. City hides quoted at \$9 asked. Ponies and glues \$4@4.50; coltskins \$1@2.

HOGSKINS are slow at \$1.10@1.25 for average country run of skins with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. Stocks are small and receipts likewise. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9@10c. asked; No. 2 skins quoted at 8@9c. as to size and No. 3 strips at 5@7c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Pullers entered the market again for skins and met sellers half way in the matter of prices. Sellers endeavored to draw big prices for their pelts, but had to grant concessions in order to induce movement. Packer sheepskins brought \$1.25 flat for points and lambskins were moved at \$4.50 of similar description. Sheepskins are averaging about fourteen pounds and the lambskins close to eleven pounds. Dry western pelts quoted steady at 48@53c. nominal as to descriptions. Outside for the best light weight Montana skins. Pickled sheepskins quoted at \$12@15 doz. nominal and paid as to descriptions. Angora goatskins sold in a range of \$1.80@2.25 for full woolled skins. Clips brought \$1.30 and kids sold at 90c.@\$1.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market remains quiet and no changes are noted. Packers are generally well sold up on native steers and branded steers. Few inquiries are made for cows, bulls or spready native steers. Native steers last sold at 34c.; butts at 20½c.; Colorados at 28½c.; bulls at 25@25½c. The market for small packer hides is dull and inactive in hides of all descriptions. No recent sales are noted. Native steers are nominal at 32c. and cows at 27½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues practically unchanged as far as any strength is shown. Some sales are reported here at slight reductions from recent asking prices. A car of Ohio extremes, short haired, sold here at 24½c. A car of middle west buffs sold at 24c. Offerings are more freely made here of both buff and extremes and shippers generally are inclined to press for sales. Another sale is reported made of Ohio short haired buff at 23¾c. Various other lots of Ohio buff are also reported sold at 24c. a car of Pennsylvania short haired buff, is offered at 24c. selected. Southern are weak. Northern southern are quoted at 23@23½c. flat; Middle southern at 22@22½c. and far southern at 20@21c. Buyers' ideas 1c. less. New York State and New England all weight hides are offered at 23@23½c. flat. Less than car lots at 22@½c. Canadians are offered at 23@23½c. flat.

(Continued on page 41.)

Packers and Building Erectors

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Safety devices, labor-saving and economical arrangement; well equipped, day-lighted, sanitary plants. We are here to help you; make our Engineering Department your Department. Our plants are everywhere.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Nov. 21.

Livestock interests believe that stabilizing the market by the prevention of sudden, disastrous declines will be a big step toward the solving of what has always been the stockman's "bugaboo"; namely, the sudden and sometimes unaccountable declines in the trade. If the recent well-sustained market on all classes of livestock is the result of the Government's initial move along that line, then the stockmen will be happy, for their claim is that all they need to induce them to go ahead and feed their cattle, hogs and sheep to a good finish is some assurance of a reasonable margin of profit, or at least that their efforts along that line will not result in a loss.

Receipts of cattle for the first three days of this week will total approximately 58,000 as compared to 65,928 for the same period a week ago. Heavy cattle seem to be temporarily "under the ban," although not greatly changed in price, while the medium and low-priced cattle are meeting with ready acceptance, and in some cases are strong and a little higher than a week ago. The stiff tone of the trade is gratifying to shippers, in view of the nearness of Thanksgiving, but the abnormal demand, coupled with fairly moderate receipts, has been a big sustaining factor in the trade. Weighty finished beefs will sell at their best during the first ten days in December.

Usually the market on butcher-stuff, and particularly on the medium and low-priced heifers, suffers a sharp temporary decline a week or so before Thanksgiving. This year the market bids fair to be an exception to the general rule. Receipts of cattle are quite moderate, climatic conditions are favorable and the wonderful demand for cheap beef for army purposes has been a combination that could be productive of but one result—higher markets. Everything in the "she" stuff line is selling at fabulous prices, canners and cutters showing 25@35c. advance over last week's good market, while medium to good cows and heifers are up 50c., and in some cases 75c. The bull trade is 25@35c. higher, with an unusually good demand for heavy bolognas for Eastern shipment, some of the best bolognas selling up to 8c., with the bulk of the weighty grades \$7.25@7.75, and a few fancy butcher bulls are selling up to 11c. The calf market is suffering from the usual pre-Thanksgiving weakness, but there is a fair demand at the decline, and the bulk of the good to choice vealers are selling from \$12.25@13.

Advancing gradually but persistently, the hog trade shows 25@35c. improvement over a week ago, extreme top on Wednesday of this week being \$18.05, with the choice butchers' and prime light shipping grades selling from \$17.85@18; good mixed and packing kinds, \$17.65@17.90; plain mixed and underweight light mixed grades, \$17.40@17.65, with healthy pigs at the phenomenal price of \$17.25@17.75. We are confident that hogs will sell very high all winter.

While buyers seemed reluctant to take hold of sheep-house arrivals Wednesday morning up to a late hour, there seemed to be nothing in the situation to warrant a range of lower values than prevailed the day before, when lamb prices were 10@15c. higher and everything well cleaned up at the close of the session. The trade has improved on all varieties, until lamb prices on both killing and feeding account range fully \$1.25 per cwt. above quotations of two weeks ago. Buyers continue to discriminate against heavy offerings, the light to mediumweight, well-finished varieties meeting with a preference. Arrivals include but few consignments direct from the range, and the Northwest country will contribute sparingly from now on. If receipts can be held down to a moderate basis the up-

ward market trend should continue until prices reach a much higher level, although it is possible that we may get a few more gluts before the season closes, which will temporarily depress the situation. Belated orders for feeders will find but few suitable for the purpose, and orders for such as are needed should be placed without delay. Quotations: Good to choice lambs, \$17.15@17.40; poor to medium, \$16.25@17; culls, \$13@14; good to choice light yearlings, \$13.50@14; medium fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$12.50@13; fat wethers, \$12@12.50; good to choice ewes, \$11@11.25; poor to medium, \$9@10; culls, \$5.50@7.50; choice breeding ewes, \$14@15; short-mouthed breeders, \$12@13; feeding ewes, \$9.50@10.50; feeding yearlings, \$13@13.50; feeding wethers, \$11.50@12; feeding lambs, \$17@17.35.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 21.

Cattle receipts for the week total 34,000, of which something over 3,600 head were sold on the Southern side. Our run continues heavy, and we are glad to note that the quality shows improvement. The reason for this is that we are receiving some of the short-fed steers which went out as feeders in the late summer and early fall. There have been quite a few cattle sold from \$12.75@13.50, this range covering the bulk of the best offerings. The top for the week was made Monday, when 3 loads of 1,500-lb. Illinois fed steers sold for \$15.75. This is the highest price that has been paid on our market for a considerable time. The market, generally, is active and strong. This is notably the case on the best grades and on the medium to good cattle, those which are selling in a range of \$10@11.50. Common and medium cattle are selling in a range of \$8@9.75, with the tail-ends around \$7@8. Our Western receipts have dropped off very materially, but we are still receiving some fair cattle which include cows from Oklahoma. The steers are selling in a range of \$7@10.65; cows, \$6.50@8.25. In butcher stock the market is much the same as on steers. It is active and higher, but the advance noted more particularly on the best grades. Good heifers are selling from \$9@10.50, with a few odd bunches as high as \$11.50; in medium and plain grades, \$6.50@8.50. Best cows, \$9@10.75; with a few odd head of prime cows going at \$11.25; the plainer grades, \$8@9, and medium, \$6.50@7.75.

The hog house reports 64,000 head for the week ending today. Prices seem to be advancing with increased receipts. They have held to a steady to strong basis all week, and at this writing are about 15c. higher than a week ago. The quality shows improvement. We are receiving more good finished hogs than we have had in a considerable period. Today's quotations: Mixed and butchers, \$17.60@17.90; good heavy, \$17.80@18; rough, \$16.75@17.25; lights, \$17.60@17.85; pigs, \$15.50@17.50; bulk, \$17.50@17.90.

Sheep receipts amount to only a little better than 65,000 for the week. Prices have held to a steady basis on all classes of aged stock, and the demand far exceeds the supply. Quotations today are: Ewes, \$10@11; wethers, \$11@12.25; canners and choppers, \$5@8.50. Yearlings sold this week for \$14; they were good, but not prime. Lambs have scored a considerable advance in the week; \$17.50 has been paid on a number of sales, and this price is on lambs that would not have brought more than \$16.75 a week ago. The general quotation on lambs is \$13@17.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 30, 1917.

Cattle receipts today were 21,000 head, following 25,000 yesterday, market steady to strong on good killing cattle, including cows,

steady on other cattle, including stockers and feeders. Hogs today 8,000 head, market 5 higher, top \$17.80. Sheep and lambs today 7,000, market 10 to 15 higher, top lambs to killers \$17.50.

Steers fed 60 days, having good quality, sold at \$13.25 and caked Westerns \$12.80. Lower grade natives and Westerns sold down to \$8.75, Colorado beef steers \$9.50@ \$10.90. Choice to prime finished steers are being held back to get the premium that usually goes to "Christmas cattle." The new zone system of loading for market, aided by car shortage on all lines, is proving effective in distributing the run through the week. Montana cows sold at \$8.25 today, 1,063 lbs. average, Colorado heifers \$8.75, best native cows \$10, most of the range cows \$6.75@8.50, canners a shade stronger, at \$4.50@5.50.

Outside order buyers get 15 to 20 per cent. of the hogs, which makes an important item in the competition, and packers show their need of hogs continually. Moderate to light receipt keeps the market working upward, closing markets generally strongest. Best heavy hogs sold at \$17.80 today, best middle weights \$17.75, lights up to \$17.65, bulk of sales \$17.50@17.70. The pig market is the sensation, pigs selling at \$17.25@17.90, that is, higher than hogs. Heavy buying of immune stock hogs puts this remarkable strength into the pig market at the stock yards.

Fed native lambs weighing 86 lbs. sold at \$17.50, highest price paid in several weeks. Five cars of Western range lambs sold at \$17.25, with 10 per cent. sorted out to feeders. Native wethers and yearlings weighing 118 lbs. sold at \$13.40. Ewe lambs sorted out of a drove of Westerns sold at \$17.65 yesterday, and \$17.60 today, to go to the country. Feeding lambs sold at \$16.50@17 this week.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30, 1917.

Receipts of cattle continue very heavy and last week's supply, 60,200 head, was next to the largest in the history of this market. It is still largely a cleanup run of westerns and very few corn feds are coming as yet. A few very decent loads have arrived and sold around \$11@12.75. The desirable range beefs are in active demand and very strong, but the medium and common light weight stuff is selling very irregularly. The range of prices on grassers is practically from \$7.50@13.50, the bulk of the decent range beef going at a spread of \$9@11. Cows and heifers are meeting with a better demand than recently and prices are somewhat stronger all around. Poor to prime cows sell from \$5.25@10.25, the bulk of the fair to good butcher stock going around \$6.50@8. Veal calves are still in limited supply and broad demand at \$9.50@12.50 and there is a good outlet for bulls, stags, etc., at \$6@8.

Under the influence of continued light supplies of hogs, 36,000 last week, the market has shown a strong upward tendency and prices are 35@40c. higher than they were a week ago. Butcher grades are still favored by all classes of buyers, but quality rather than weight determines the price. With 4-100 hogs here today the market was 10@20c. higher. Tops brought \$17.75, as against \$17.40 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$17.45@17.65, as against \$17@17.25 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very moderate, 37,000 head last week, and prices have taken a strong upward turn all along the line. Both aged stock and lambs are quotably all of 50@75c. higher than they were a week ago, and in broad demand at that. Fat lambs are quoted at \$16@17.50; yearlings \$11.75@13.25; wethers \$11@12.50; ewes \$9.50@11.50.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

St. Helens, Ky.—H. Dodson, C. O. Brown and W. H. Brown have incorporated the People's Farm & Dairy Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Ashdown, Ark.—M. B. Morgan, S. R. Morgan and J. D. Tatum have incorporated the Ashdown Light & Ice Company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Newport, Ky.—John Schweitzer, Peter Schweitzer and Howard Feldman have incorporated the Clover Leaf Milk & Cream Company. Capital stock, \$2,500.

East Aurora, N. Y.—The Aurora-Wales Dairy Products Company, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. Foss, E. J. Pfifferling and R. J. Kreitner.

ICE NOTES.

Florence, Ala.—The building of a cold storage plant at this point is contemplated by the city commissioners.

Macon, Ga.—The plant of the Swift Creek Dairy, which was damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000, will be rebuilt.

Madison, Wis.—Fire destroyed the egg and butter storage plant at 638 West Main street, owned by the M. J. Power Company. Loss, \$100,000.

Laverne, Okla.—The city will vote on \$13,000 bonds for the purpose of purchasing the property of the Laverne Light, Power & Ice Company. Extensions planned. Address The Mayor.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Work has been started on the erection of a freezing house for the Iowa Live Stock Company on the Ely road at the junction of the Cedar River and Prairie Creek. The new buildings will be of wood and cement construction and will cost from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

ICE HARVESTS TO SAVE FUEL.

A great harvest of natural ice is proposed by the United States Fuel Administration as a means of saving coal this winter. Fifteen million tons of coal are used annually in American ice factories and refrigerating plants. The government says the billions of tons of natural ice that go to waste each year should be carefully gathered. Every ton of natural ice which is harvested will conserve 500 pounds of coal now used to manufacture the artificial product.

Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, will take up with the ice companies plans for cutting and storing greater amounts of natural ice this winter than ever before. In addition householders, storekeepers and farmers who can obtain ice from nearby rivers, ponds or lakes, and store it for use next summer, will be urged to do so.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN REFRIGERATING PLANTS.

George P. Carroll, Hartford, Conn., in Refrigerating World.

In the issue of Power, for the last week of last October, there appeared brief descriptions of twelve accidents in refrigerating plants, resulting in the release of the ammonia charges, with consequences of more or less seriousness and some instances with the loss of lives. One of these accidents had two contributing causes and will be here counted as two. There are at hand, from recent months, well authenticated particulars as to thirteen additional accidents, one of which, with two contributing causes, being here counted as two. The total is twenty-seven.

While this number, if the records were searched backward for a period of years, might easily be multiplied, yet the typical character of the cases in review is such as to afford an adequate basis for the present discussion.

In twenty-five of these instances trouble was first manifested in a bursting outward of some part of the conduit walls containing the ammonia charge. In other words, these were pressure explosions. In each of the other two instances a fly wheel burst and the parts crashed into the ammonia circuit. But for present purposes all these accidents can best be grouped in eight classes. The endeavor will be, where the design of the apparatus was a factor, in connection with each class, briefly to describe and consider such safeguarding devices and constructions as are available to prevent the occurrence of such disasters.

Pressure Explosions.

Class 1. Excessive head pressure arising from a neglect to open the condenser water valve or from a failure of the water supply—two cases.

In regard both to injury to property and to loss of life this class stands in unenviable preeminence at the head. The two accidents exacted a toll of twelve lives. Three safeguarding constructions may be considered.

First: An automatic relief valve, connected

to the high pressure side of the system and discharging into the outside atmosphere, is the oldest and best known device to prevent the wrecking of a plant when an excessive condenser pressure arises. The accepted pressure at which such a valve is set for discharging is, for ammonia, 300 pounds. In Boston, so it is said, the requirement is that the valve shall be capable of adjustment, by the city agents, for a lower discharge. An increasing number of cities have ordinances or regulations requiring this kind of valves. The requirement should be universal, for the reason that, even with the other safeguards to be considered, in case of a fire involving the plant, such a valve may be necessary to prevent a most disastrous explosion.

But, as the sole safety device, a relief valve opening into the atmosphere is unsatisfactory. It not infrequently happens that owing to a partial cessation of the water supply or for other reasons, in small plants not under the continuous supervision of an engineer or not automatically controlled, the pressure may become high, in an operating sense, without reaching the 300 pound limit. Such a condition puts a heavy load on the machine and is therefore uneconomical. Moreover, when the pressure limit is in fact reached, the entire ammonia charge is lost and the interruption of refrigeration entails a further financial loss.



Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

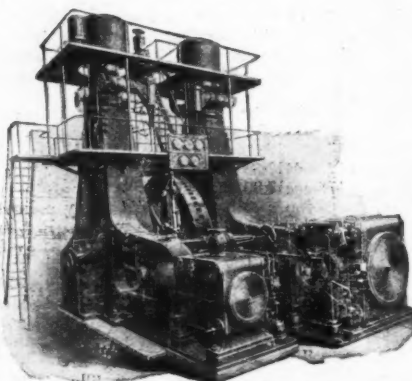
In such emergencies the

NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

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Purity Is Essential In Ammonia

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND Anhydrous Ammonia

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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Specify **BOWER BRAND AMMONIA**, which can be obtained from the following

Our Outstanding Stocks are
Temporarily Discontinued.

All Orders should be sent to our
Address at Philadelphia.

Preventing Waste of Ammonia Charge.

Second: To prevent the waste of the ammonia charge following the opening of a relief valve into the atmosphere, the New York Regulations, adopted in 1916, provide, as an alternative, that the relief valve may be so connected as to discharge from the high pressure side into the low pressure side. With such a connection, when the valve opens, the machine will churn the same gas over and over and thus the condenser pressure will be kept from unduly increasing.

There is, however, always the possibility, on the one hand, that the valve may leak without detection, causing a reduction of efficiency, especially if it has once operated, and, on the other hand, that the valve, being in a position where it is exposed to a clogging by deposits of oil, scale and impurities in the ammonia, may utterly fail to act at the danger limit.

With the knowledge also that a valve discharging into the low pressure side would be useless as a safety device in case of fire, along with certain special provisions for small plants, the regulations have made imperative, for all plants using a charge of one hundred pounds or over, the installation of the much discussed "mixer." This is a hand operated device, exclusively under the control of the Fire Department, so designed that the firemen may open a water valve in a pipe leading from the street mains through a mixing chamber into the sewer and also may open two ammonia valves controlling passages from the high and low pressure sides of the machine leading into the chamber. In case of a fire threatening the plant, some member of the department is expected to open these valves, so that the flow of water will absorb and carry off to the waste the entire ammonia charge before the oncoming heat can increase the pressure to the bursting limit.

But there are inherent in the mixer grave possibilities of danger.

1. The fire may originate so close to the ammonia circulating conduits that the bursting limit is reached before the firemen arrive.

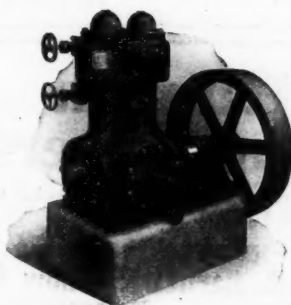
2. In view of the fact that, so long as any liquid ammonia remains, the pressure in the system will depend on the temperature of such liquid, there is a possibility that the bursting limit will be reached before the system is entirely emptied.

3. With an increase of heat the quantity of ammonia discharging into the mixer may increase so rapidly as to overtax the absorbing capacity of the water supply normally available.

4. The water supply may be cut down or entirely shut off by the engines fighting the fire.

5. The sewer may become so clogged that the mixer cannot discharge into it. It is proper, however, to state that, neither with the mixer nor with the safety valve discharging into the low pressure side, has any accident or serious condition been as yet reported.

But the principle of the mixer is fundamentally unsound. Here is a possibility of a dangerously high pressure, consequent upon an external condition of temperature, that

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION**

is essential to success in many lines of business, and YORK Products have played an important part in the development and expansion of these lines over the entire field.

We not only design and make a Refrigerating Plant suited to the needs of our customers, but all the details are handled by our own Organization, which assures the best service possible.

YORK Refrigerating Machinery is the result of years of careful research, exhaustive tests, and the labor of experienced Engineers and competent Workmen; and for the Marketer of Provisions — who depends on the quality of his goods for the continued success of his business — it is the logical equipment to buy

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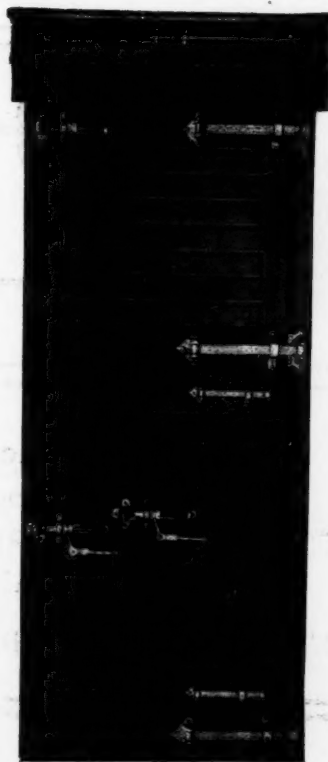
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U. S. A.

may arise at a time of great emergency and the only safeguard is the intervention of human agency on the part of men whose efforts in other directions may be taxed to the utmost. The true principle of a safety device, as a protection against explosions under the circumstances stated, demands a construction so responsive to pressure conditions tending to become dangerous that it will act automatically and reliably to prevent or avert the catastrophe at a point considerably below the danger limit.

Flow of Cooling Water.

Third: There may be provided a construction to operate in such a way that the starting and continued operation of the compressor, whether driven by a steam engine or by an electric motor, under normal conditions, is dependent upon the availability and continued flow of an adequate supply of cooling water to the condenser; that the flow of condensing

water is so graduated, automatically, as normally to maintain any pre-determined economical head pressure; and that, in case of any abnormal head pressure such as may arise from foul gases or other causes, the operation of the compressor is interrupted.

The construction may be such that the interruption referred to either is total, requiring a manual act again to start the compressor, or is partial, allowing the automatic starting of the compressor on a predetermined drop of pressure. An automatic expansion valve, or pressure reducing valve, is stationed at the inlet end of each refrigerating coil (if more than one is in parallel), not merely to maintain a predetermined pressure in the coil when the compressor is running, but also, by a backing up of the pressure, to shut off the coil and to prevent a flow of liquid ammonia into it when the compressor is shut down. Such an outfit is completed by an automatic relief valve connected to the top of the con-

denser, and leading into the outside atmosphere.

Where the adjustment is such that the head pressure is normally maintained, by a flow of condensing water, say, at 180 pounds, the part of the mechanism that interrupts the operation of the compressor, in case of an inefficacy of the maximum of such flow, may be set to act, say, at 220 pounds, or 80 pounds below the limit for a possible discharge through the relief valve.

With an intermittent absorption machine, having a maximum limit of capacity not exceeding five or six tons, the modification of the construction is yet more simple. During the long period of active refrigeration, while the generator is absorbing expanded ammonia from the refrigerating coil, there can be no dangerous rise of pressure consequent upon the operation of the machine. For, if the flow of water required to cool the generator, so as to remove the heat of the ammonia being absorbed, should be suspended, as the temperature and pressure in the generator consequently rise, there becomes an equality of pressure in the generator and condenser that practically suspends the flow of ammonia through the refrigerating coil until a resumption of the flow of water to the generator again carries away the heat of absorption.

Consequently the safety construction has its function exclusively in the relatively short heating period of the generator and then controls the flow of the heating agent, whether steam or gas, very much as the flow of steam to the engine is controlled in the case of the compression machine. And since the generator, during the absorption period, very greedily, so to speak, absorbs the expanded ammonia from the refrigerating coil, there is no necessity for any reducing valve.

The Continuously Acting Absorption Machine.

With the well known continuously acting absorption machine, having the absorber and the generator as separate vessels and employing an intermediate aqua ammonia pump, the safety construction is a little more complicated. For, not merely must the starting and the continued flow of the heating agent, whether steam or gas, to the generator, under normal conditions, be dependent upon the availability and continued flow of an adequate supply of condensing water, but also the starting and continued operation of the pump must be equally so dependent. And there must be the same dependency in relation to the interruption of the operation of apparatus, in case the maximum flow of condensing water is unable to keep the head pressure within normal limits.

Furthermore, although, after the stopping of the pump, the complete saturation of the absorbent water in the absorber would cause a backing up of pressure in the refrigerating coil sufficient to produce an equality of pressures in the generator and in the absorber, it is better to provide an automatic reducing valve so that, when such backing up of pressure occurs, it will cause a shutting off of the inlet into the coil. In both types of absorption machine, the graduation of the flow of condensing water and the interruption of the operation of the apparatus, in case of excessive pressure, can more advantageously be controlled by the pressure in the generator, rather than by the pressure in the condenser.

(To be continued.)

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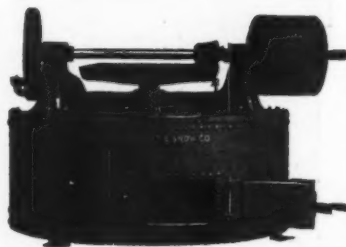
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Packers and
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BEEF and MUTTON
PORK and PROVISIONS

Members American Meat Packers' Association.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SAVING MONEY ON BARRELS.

In its barrel-washing machine announcement on an advertising page of *The National Provisioner*, the Mechanical Manufacturing Company seems to have struck the proper patriotic tone, in that it tends toward conservation, as well as giving the plant manager a good suggestion in helping through the pinch of the present cooperage situation, especially in the case of butter and lard tubs.

Second-hand lard tubs are easier to obtain than new material, and cost at the present market about 15c. to 18c. each. It will cost approximately 3c. each to wash and cooper these, one-half cent of which is the cost of washing, when using the Mechanical Manufacturing Co.'s tub washer. This would make clean, second-hand lard tubs cost from 18c. to 21c., providing new heads are not required. This, in addition to relieving the strained conditions of the market in new tubs, would be quite a saving, as new tubs are worth 31c. to 35c.

The practical value of this machine has been proved in its adoption by Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, and other large packers. The plant manager will find it worth while to investigate this machine. It is built in three sizes, suitable for washing butter and lard tubs, barrels and tierces, and curing vats.

HAULING MEAT AT ARMY CAMPS.

The sanitary manner in which large quantities of fresh meats are hauled in many of the various military training camps by fleets of specially designed motor trucks is attracting the attention of meat packers all over the country. In most of the camps where these trucks are used the meats are hauled from the refrigerator cars on the railroad sidings to the large cold storage plants where they are kept in perfect condition until they are ready for distribution to the hundreds of bar-rack kitchens.

The chief purpose of the new truck bodies is to protect the meats from dust, dirt, germs and exposure to the weather. This is accomplished by means of special metal linings and heavy waterproof tarpaulins which cover the bodies and keep out practically all light and air.

At Camp Funston and Fort Riley, Kan., a fleet of White army trucks has been equipped with special racks and hooks capable of carrying seventy-five beeves on one trip. At Camp Sheridan, near Montgomery, Ala., all the meat used in the camp is carried in White trucks, the bodies of which are made of metal and entirely enclosed, with the exception of a large door in the rear, which expedites the loading and unloading.

Military authorities estimate that an army of 50,000 men at Camp Funston consume the following quantities of fresh meats every thirty days: 1,500,000 pounds of fresh beef; 270,000 pounds of bacon; 125,000 pounds of fresh mutton; 22,000 pounds of lard; 250,000 cans of meat—all of which is hauled by the White trucks.

Frequently when the refrigerator cars fail to arrive in time the trucks made hurried trips to Manhattan, Junction City, Topeka and other

cities ten to sixty miles distant, for the purpose of replenishing the supply. The roads are very dusty, but the meats arrive in excellent condition.

Camp Funston has its own refrigerating plant, which has a capacity of 600 tons of ice daily. This was built at a cost of two million dollars, and is modern in every respect. All of the materials used in the construction were hauled by the fleet of over one hundred White trucks. The machinery for making the ice was also carried by these trucks.

NOTES ALONG THE ROAD.

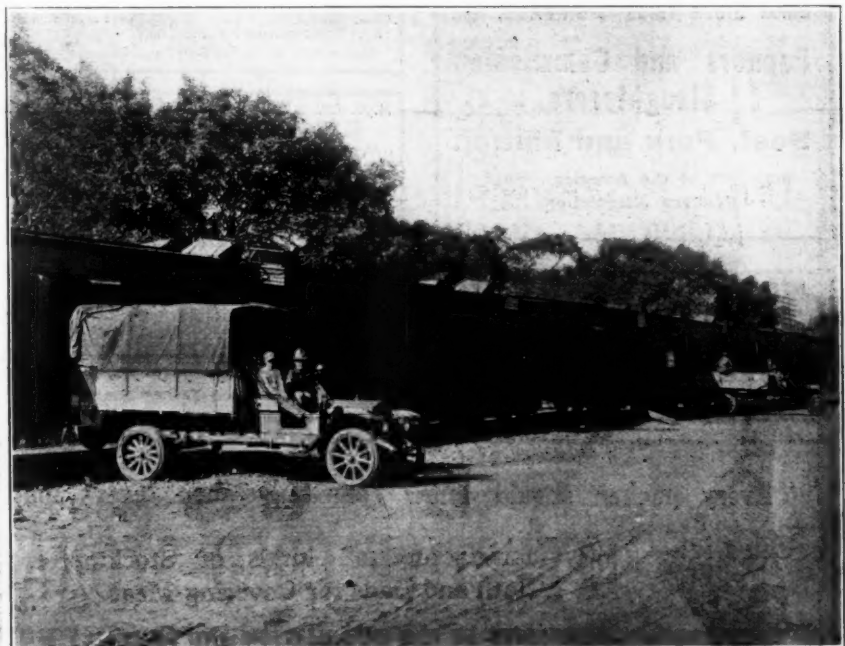
An enthusiastic rooter for the White Sox is the younger member of the firm of E. Huttenbauer & Bro., of Cincinnati, so much so that regardless of season he wears a straw lid, appropriately lettered and cut cap style when he goes to the game. During that time of the year when there is no ball game he devotes his time to what is probably the biggest hotel and restaurant supply and retail meat business in the State of Ohio, in a big establishment at No. 131-133 East Sixth street, Cincinnati, which is thoroughly equipped with refrigerating machinery in their big ice houses to carry large stocks of meats, poultry, fish and game of all kinds. The brothers are hard workers and have built up a splendid business, and gained the confidence of their customers by their good business methods.

After a two months' trip with Mrs. Roy through the Canadian Rockies to the Coast and to Mexico, E. L. Roy, of Cross, Roy & Saunders, has returned to Chicago. One only needs to look at E. L. to know how much good the trip has done him. He is a lover health!

of the great outdoors, as the heavy coat of tan he brought back shows. That's the kind of tonic that will make the M. D.'s starve to death.

His first experience as a Nimrod will probably make a mighty hunter of C. F. Witt, who has what is probably the biggest retail meat business in the State of Minnesota, if not in the entire Northwest. If he is as good a hunter as he is a business man, woe indeed to the duck family, as his trip was after wild ducks. Of course, if a bear or hippopotamus, or a giraffe came too near the muzzle of his unerring rifle, that's the beastie's fault, and giraffe ragout or hippo spareribs will show on the next price list Mr. Witt mails to his favorite customers. Why not, since they're eating whale steaks on the Pacific Coast? New food products are not to be sneezed at these days.

The Cudahy Packing Company have one of the finest coolers in the country in their newly-equipped branch establishment at No. 209-211 Fifth street N., Minneapolis, Minn. It is 90 by 40 feet, and is kept polished and manicured until it looks like a bride's boudoir. One unusual feature is the smoked meat department, which is kept separate with ventilated screen doors and all plate glass windows. The produce department also is strictly up to date, and all are in charge of J. P. Callahan, who has been with the company for the past sixteen years. Mr. Callahan is not a clock-watcher, but one of the real old-fashioned kind of hard workers, who is always on the job. When he's not hustling he doesn't feel well; he's always in good health!



WHITE MOTOR TRUCKS LOADING ARMY MEAT.
White army trucks being loaded with fresh meats direct from the refrigerating cars on a railroad siding at Camp Funston, Kan. The truck on the left has a tarpaulin cover to protect the loads from dust and the weather. The inside of the body has special hooks for carrying 75 beeves on one trip. The truck on the right is being loaded with lard and canned meats.

Chicago Section

All one hears these days is "soft corn." Well, that's a relief from that "yellow peril" stuff.

All Board of Trade operators have been notified to take out Federal grain-trading licenses.

"Doc" Bennett says—and he comes near knowing—that there is no excuse for hog cholera, nor for foot and mouth disease.

Swift and Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 17, 1917, averaged for domestic beef 12.74 cents per pound.

All traitors "caught in the act" should be executed instantan. No use monkeying with them; make an example—and incidentally fertilizer—of 'em!

The good work of automobile stealing goes nobly on, and our Chief of Police says he cannot understand it. And most everybody else doesn't, either!

Swift and Company have forwarded to their employees who have joined the army and navy suitable Christmas presents, or boxes, including most everything to be appreciated by men at the front.

Wop trundling his banana cart up the street, hollering "Ten cent e duz!" "Ten cent

e duz!" Mulligan, taking a header outa Hooligan's sayloon, staggered over to the dago and sez: "I don't know who the devil yer bettin' on, but here's a dime he duzzent!"

Mrs. Maloney and Mrs. Riley, discussing things in general over the rail dividing their back flats. "Sure an' I bin all mornin' washin' thim kids' clothes o' mine. They kin git more dirt on 'em than any bunch I ivver seed." "Thare no worse ner mine; they're dirtier'n that." And so on and on. Then: "Faith, an' isn't this war turrible?" "Sure an' it is! I've quit readin' the paper, the atrocities committed by thim Germans are so horrifying." "An' so have I. I can't bear to read 'em anymore." And so on and on. And then: "Say! Mrs. Flynn, who lives in the front flat frum me, tould me this mornin' that she seen O'Toole the cop draggin' Schmit, the grocer on the corner, by the heels over to the patrol box after nearly beatin' him to death." "That's the worst of livin' in these back flats; yez niver see a thing what's goin' on!"

ARMOURS IN THE SERVICE.

Philip D. Armour, 3d, grandson of the founder of the Armour business, was commissioned this week as a first lieutenant in the United States Army Aviation Corps at Chicago. Mr. Armour is 34 years of age, and therefore above the draft limit, but although a vice-president and executive of Armour & Company, and as such needed in the business, he could not keep out of action.

With his entrance into the service all the younger Armour generation but one are now in uniform, and he is vitally bound up in the work of providing meat food for our armed forces. Besides Lieutenant P. D. Armour, 3d, of the Aviation Corps, Laurance H. Armour is a first lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps; Lester Armour has been in the Aviation Corps for some time, and is now in France, and Herman Armour Nichols is an ensign in the Navy.

GERMAN FOOD 240 P. C. HIGHER.

It is reported from Basle, Switzerland, that German food prices show increases compared with 1914 of 240 per cent. There is general complaint that wage increases have not equalled the increases in the cost of living. The attempt to fix maximum prices has been unsuccessful. But the same end was secured by rigorous government control of the sources of food supply. Only standard articles of food are procurable in limited quantities against cards issued by the authorities.

The cheapest quality of beef costs 60 cents per lb.; pork is not quoted, as being practically unobtainable; veal, \$1 per lb.; sausage, 30 cents per lb.; liver, 30 cents per lb.; eggs, \$1 per doz.; butter, not procurable; lard, 75 cents per lb.; margarine, 40 cents per lb.; table oil, 45 cents per lb., and so on, many articles being unobtainable, and others being the merest substitutes for the real article.

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.). Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

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Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations. 1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

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LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co. Manhattan Veal &
Rosebreck Butter & Mutton Co.
Egg Co., Inc.
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co. Co.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES

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Cable Address Pacarc

"Every packer should know something about every industry affecting his business";

Ours is:— **EFFECTIVE COLD STORAGE INSULATION**

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ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

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Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

OMAHA PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers Lard Refiners and Sausage Manufacturers

UNDERWOOD HAMS and BREAKFAST BACON are given a very mild sugar cure and are of delicious flavor.

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CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

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280 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.

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BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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COCOANUT OIL

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W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago

PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 12.....	24,181	2,070	37,790	21,190
Tuesday, Nov. 13.....	15,584	2,561	24,772	13,674
Wednesday, Nov. 14.....	26,163	2,502	38,050	18,530
Thursday, Nov. 15.....	8,617	1,685	31,014	18,884
Friday, Nov. 16.....	3,574	728	23,524	5,914
Saturday, Nov. 17.....	1,262	256	19,488	8,536
Total last week.....	79,381	9,802	178,614	81,637
Previous week.....	95,819	12,234	124,405	71,477
Year ago.....	92,085	10,202	278,778	127,989
Two years ago.....	58,709	6,876	291,614	89,389

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 12.....	4,527	358	7,188	5,536
Tuesday, Nov. 13.....	5,029	109	2,690	9,210
Wednesday, Nov. 14.....	6,910	416	4,343	3,535
Thursday, Nov. 15.....	5,235	155	4,517	5,921
Friday, Nov. 16.....	3,736	175	6,489	2,674
Saturday, Nov. 17.....	1,462	...	3,035	631
Total last week.....	26,925	1,272	26,172	23,507
Previous week.....	29,731	1,922	27,924	21,372
Year ago.....	26,812	1,088	42,101	20,942
Two years ago.....	7,231	270	40,087	1,006

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Nov. 17, 1917.....	2,740,917	6,063,533	3,136,277
Same period, 1916.....	2,362,214	7,678,921	3,825,781

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Nov. 17, 1917.....	596,000
Previous week.....	458,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	936,000
Total year to date.....	22,024,000
Same period, 1916.....	20,367,000
Same period, 1915.....	22,473,000

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Nov. 17, 1917.....	9,721,000	453,000	176,000
Previous week.....	335,000	351,000	232,000
Same period, 1916.....	309,000	720,000	293,000
Same period, 1915.....	213,000	482,000	273,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Nov. 17, 1917, and the same period a year ago:

	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	9,721,000	8,195,000
Hogs.....	17,912,000	21,014,000
Sheep.....	8,776,000	10,171,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	31,200
Anglo-American.....	7,400
Swift & Hart.....	16,100
Hammond Co.....	9,500
Morris & Co.....	13,800
Wilson & Co.....	14,000
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,100
Western P. Co.....	10,300
Roberts & Oake.....	4,600
Miller & Hart.....	3,600
Ind. P. Co.....	7,200
Brennan P. Co.....	5,400
Others.....	8,800
Totals.....	137,600
Previous week.....	95,400
Year ago.....	245,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$10.00	\$17.45	\$11.15	\$16.75
Previous week.....	11.00	16.80	10.75	16.25
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.15	9.60	8.10	11.45
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.65	6.40	5.70	8.80
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.90	7.45	5.50	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	7.75	4.40	7.00
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.00	7.75	3.95	7.05
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.75	6.35	3.40	5.20

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$10.00@17.25
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.50@16.50
Range steers.....	6.50@14.00
Stockers and feeders.....	7.75@11.00
Good to choice cows.....	7.00@9.00
Good to choice heifers.....	8.00@10.00
Fair to good cows.....	6.00@7.00
Canners.....	4.00@5.15
Cutters.....	4.75@5.60
Bologna hogs.....	3.75@7.50
Butcher hogs.....	7.75@10.00
Heavy calves.....	7.00@10.00
Veal calves.....	11.00@12.75

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$17.00@17.55
Fair to fancy light.....	16.75@17.45
Medium wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	17.25@17.65
Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	17.50@17.70
Choice heavy packing.....	16.85@17.25
Rough heavy packing.....	16.40@16.90
Pigs, fair to good.....	15.00@17.25
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	16.00@17.75

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$10.00@12.50
Good to choice ewes.....	10.00@11.25
Yearlings.....	12.50@14.50
Western lambs, good to choice.....	16.50@17.25
Feeding lambs, good to choice.....	16.75@17.25
Native lambs.....	15.50@17.00
Goats.....	6.50@8.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$45.00	\$45.15	\$44.90	\$45.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50
January.....	24.45	24.45	24.32	24.37
May.....	23.65	23.70	23.62	23.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	24.15	24.15	23.95	24.00
May.....	23.60	23.60	23.47	23.55

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	45.00	45.07	44.77	45.07
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	27.37	27.37	27.27	27.27
January.....	24.27	24.40	24.27	24.40
May.....	23.70	23.70	23.67	23.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	24.00	24.12	23.92	24.12
May.....	23.55	23.65	23.55	23.65

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	45.25	45.65	45.25	45.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	27.30	27.42	27.25	27.42
January.....	24.40	24.62	24.40	24.62
May.....	23.70	23.70	23.60	23.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	24.25	24.42	24.25	24.40
May.....	24.00	24.02	23.90	24.00

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	45.90	46.35	45.90	46.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	27.50	27.50	27.40	27.50
January.....	24.70	24.90	24.70	24.85
May.....	24.05	24.20	24.05	24.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	24.50	24.72	24.52	24.72
May.....	24.20	24.30	24.15	24.30

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	46.10	46.40	45.87	46.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50
January.....	24.60	24.92	24.60	24.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	24.50	24.80	24.50	24.72
May.....	24.15	24.45	24.15	24.37

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	46.30	46.60	46.30	46.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50
January.....	24.90	24.95	24.85	24.92
May.....	24.40	24.60	24.37	24.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	24.75	24.90	24.75	24.87
May.....	24.37	24.75	24.37	24.72

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO METAL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	35	45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	45
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	22
Beef Stew.....	16	18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	22	24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	20
Corned Hides.....	17	18
Corned Flanks.....	15	18
Round Steaks.....	20	22
Round Roasts.....	20	22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	30
Legs, fancy.....	30	30
Stew.....	20	25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	25	28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	48
Chops, French, each.....	15	18

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	25
Stew.....	16	18
Shoulders.....	22	22
Hind Quarters.....	22	25
Fore Quarters.....	16	18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	35
Shoulder Chops.....	22	25

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	28	30
Pork Chops.....	33	35
Pork Shoulders.....	28	30
Pork Tenders.....	38	40
Pork Butts.....	30	32
Spare Ribs.....	22	25
Hocks.....	15	18
Pigs' Heads.....	12	14
Leaf Lard.....	30	35

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	25
Fore Quarters.....	14	18
Legs.....	22	25
Breasts.....	16	18
Shoulders.....	18	20
Cutlets.....	25	28
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	14	16
Tallow.....	7	10
Bones, per cwt.....	1	1
Califskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacon).....	29	30
Califskins, under 18 lbs. (deacon).....	25	28
Kips.....	22	25

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

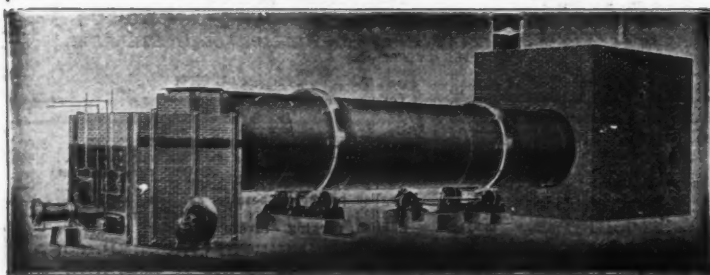
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32 Broadway New York

Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
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for
Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.
Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	20	22
Good native steers	18	20
Native steers, medium	16	18
Helpers, good	14	16
Cows	14	16
Hind quarters, choice	9 1/2	11 1/2
Fore quarters, choice	9	11

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40	42
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	38	40
Steer Loins, No. 1	42	44
Steer Loins, No. 2	25	27 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	25	27
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	23	25
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	23	25
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	20	22
Cow Short Loins	15	17
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	16	18
Cow Loins	14	16 1/2
Striplin Butts, No. 3	20	22
Strip Loins, No. 3	10	12
Steer Ribs, No. 1	30	32
Steer Ribs, No. 2	18	20
Cow Ribs, No. 1	18 1/2	20 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2	12	14
Cow Ribs, No. 3	12	14
Rolls	17	19
Steer Rounds, No. 1	18	20
Steer Rounds, No. 2	17	19
Cow Rounds	11 1/2	13 1/2
Flank Steak	20	22
Rump Butts	17	19
Steer Chucks	16	18
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14 1/2	16 1/2
Cow Chucks	10 1/2	12 1/2
Boneless Chucks	13	15
Steer Plates	15	17
Medium Plates	14	16
Briskets, No. 1	15 1/2	17 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	14	16
Shoulder Clods	17 1/2	19 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	13 1/2	15 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	9	11
Fore Shanks	9	11
Hind Shanks	7 1/2	9 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	15	17
Trimnings	13	15

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10	11
Hearts	11 1/2	13 1/2
Tongues	27	29
Sweetbreads	10	11
Ox Tail, per lb.	7	8
Fresh tripe, plain	7	8
Fresh tripe, H. O.	12	13 1/2
Livers	12	13 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	7	8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12	14 1/2
Light Carcass	17	19
Good Carcass	19	21
Good Saddle	20	22
Medium Racks	12	14
Good Racks	17	19

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10	12
Sweetbreads	35	40
Calf Livers	25	28

Lamb.

Good Caul Lamb	22	24
Round Dressed Lamb	24	26
Saddles, Caul	24	26
R. D. Lamb Fores.	22	24
Caul Lamb Fores.	20	22
R. D. Lamb Saddles	26	28
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18	20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	5
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	28

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	18	20
Good Sheep	20	22
Good Saddles	22	24
Good Fores	18	20
Medium Racks	18	20
Mutton Legs	22	24
Mutton Loins	17	19
Mutton Stew	15	17
Sheep Tongues, each	4	5
Sheep Heads, each	12	14

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	26 1/2	28 1/2
Pork Loins	25 1/2	27 1/2
Leaf Lard	30	32
Tenderloins	33	35
Spare Ribs	21	23
Butts	24	26
Hocks	18	20
Trimnings	21	23
Extra Lean Trimnings	24	26
Tails	17	19
Snouts	15	17
Pigs' Feet	8	10
Pigs' Heads	16	18
Blade Bones	9	11
Blade Meat	9 1/2	11 1/2
Cheek Meat	20	22
Hog Livers, per lb.	0	10
Neck Bones	9	11
Skinned Shoulders	24	26
Pork Hearts	13	15
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	13	15
Pork Tongues	22	24
Slp. Bones	11	13
Tail Bones	11	13
Brains	11	13
Backfat	22 1/2	24 1/2
Horns	26	28
Casas	21	23
Beef	35	37
Shoulders	24	26

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16	18
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16	18
Choice Bologna	17	19
Frankfurters	23 1/2	25 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	18 1/2	20 1/2
Tongue and blood	22 1/2	24 1/2
Minced Sausage	18 1/2	20 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	26 1/2	28 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	26 1/2	28 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	23	25
Berliner Sausage	23	25
Polish Sausage	38 1/2	40 1/2
Garlic Sausage	19 1/2	21 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	20 1/2	22 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	26 1/2	28 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	21	23
Pork Sausage, short link	21 1/2	23 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	43	45
Luncheon Roll	23 1/2	25 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	20	22
Jellied Roll	20	22

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	41 1/2	43 1/2
German Salami	35 1/2	37 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	30 1/2	32 1/2
Holsteiner	27 1/2	29 1/2
Metwurst	23 1/2	25 1/2
Farmer	31 1/2	33 1/2
Cervelat, new	35 1/2	37 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.30	2.50
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50	3.30 @ 11.50
Pork, link, kits	2.65	2.85
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.70 @ 13.35	3.90 @ 13.35
Polish sausage, kits	2.60	2.80
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.75 @ 13.75	3.95 @ 13.75
Frankfurts, kits	2.10	2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50	3.30 @ 11.50
Blood sausage, kits	2.30	2.50
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50	3.30 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, kits	2.30	2.50
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50	3.30 @ 11.50
Head cheese, kits	2.30	2.50
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50	3.30 @ 11.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	16.50	18.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	15.95	17.95
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.70	19.70
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	69.50	71.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/4	Per doz.	3.00
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	3.00	3.20
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	5.75	5.95
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	21.00	21.20
Corned beef hash, No. 1	1.25	1.45
Corned beef hash, No. 2	2.50	2.70
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	1.20	1.40
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2	2.35	2.55
Vienna sausage, No. 1/4	1.15	1.35
Vienna sausage, No. 1	2.50	2.70

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	Per doz.	\$2.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	4.50	4.70
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	8.50	8.70
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	16.25	16.45

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	35.00	37.00
Plate Beef	34.00	36.00
Prime Mess Beef	32.00	34.00
Mess Beef	31.00	33.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	—
Rump Butts	35.00	37.00
Mess Pork	47.00	49.00
Clear Fat Backs	54.00	56.00
Family Back Pork	48.00	50.00
Bean Pork	48.00	50.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	30 1/2	32 1/2
Pure lard	30 1/2	32 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	23	25
Lard Compounds	22 1/2	24 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	1.61	1.81
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	30 1/2	32 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	—	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	25 1/2 @ 27	27 1/2 @ 29
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28 1/2 @ 30	30 1/2 @ 32
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	29 1/2 @ 31	31 1/2 @ 33
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	22	24

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. loss.)	—	—
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	33.60	35.60
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	33.60	35.60
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	33.10	35.10
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	30.60	32.60
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	30.85	32.85
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	31.10	33.10
Extra Short Clears	31.50	33.50
Extra Short Ribs	31.50	33.50
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	32.25	34.25
Butts	25.10	27.10
Bacon meat, 1 1/4 c. more.	—	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	31 1/2	33 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	30 1/2	32 1/2
Skinned Hams	31 1/2	33 1/2
Casas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	26 1/2	28 1/2
Casas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	26 1/2	28 1/2
New York Shoulders, 10 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27	29
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	44	46
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	36 1/2	38 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	37 1/2	39 1/2

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg. and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	35	37
Dried Beef Sets	32 1/2	34 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	33 1/2	35 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	31	33
Regular Balled Hams	42	44
Skinned Balled Hams	43	45
Bolled Calas	33	35
Cooked Loin Rolls	40	42
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	33	35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14	16
Beef exports, rounds	20	22
Beef middles, per set	32	34
Beef bungs, per piece	14	16
Beef weasands	3 1/2	5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	00	02
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95	115
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	95	115
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	—	—
Hog middles, per set	25	27
Hog bungs, export	21	23
Hog bungs, large	11	13
Hog bungs, medium	5 1/2	7 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	5	7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10	12
Imported wide sheep casings	—	—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	—	—
Imported medium sheep casings	—	—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.05 @ 6.10	6.15 @ 6.20
Hoof meal, per unit	5.75 @ 5.85	5.90 @ 6.00
Concentrated tankage, ground	5.70 @ 5.75	5.80 @ 5.85
Ground tankage, 11%	5.90 @ 5.95	6.00 @ 6.05
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	5.75 @ 5.80	5.85 @ 5.90
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	5.40 @ 5.50	5.50 @ 5.60
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	38.00 @ 40.00	40.00 @ 42.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	32.00 @ 34.00	34.00 @ 36.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00	26.00 @ 27.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00 @ 205.00	205.00 @ 215.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	55.00 @ 60.00	60.00 @ 65.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	55.00 @ 60.00	60.00 @ 65.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00	80.00 @ 85.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00 @ 70.00	70.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 70.00	70.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-55 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 85.00	85.00 @ 95.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	140.00 @ 150.00	150.00 @ 160.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00	45.00 @ 50.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	27.65	29.65
Prime steam, loose	27.10	29.10
Leaf	26.50	28.50
Compound	21 1/2	23 1/2
Neutral lard	29.50 @ 29.75	29.75 @ 30.00

STEARINES.

Prime oil	21 1/2 @ 21 3/4	21 3/4 @ 22
Tallow	—	—
Grease, yellow	16	18 1/2
Grease, A white	18	20 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	21 1/2 @ 21 3/4	21 3/4 @ 22
Oleo oil, No. 2	20 1/2 @ 21	21 @ 21 1/2
Oleo stock	20	22
Linseed, per gal.	1.08 @ 1.10	1.10 @ 1.12
Corn oil, loose	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4	17 3/4 @ 18
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. const.	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4	15 3/4 @ 16

TALLOW.

Edible	18 1/2 @ 18 3/4	18 3/4 @ 19
Prime Country	—	—
Packers' Prime	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4	17 3/4 @ 18
Packers' No. 1	16 1/2 @ 17	17 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 2	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4	15 3/4 @ 16

GREASES.

White, choice	19 1/2 @ 19 3/4	19 3/4 @ 20
White, "A"	19	21 1/2
White, "B"	17	19 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	—	—
Crackling	—	—

Retail Section

BUTCHERS WANTED FOR FRANCE.

Butchers are wanted for early service overseas. The men in the front line trench need the help and co-operation of skilled men back of the lines, and meat men are wanted at once for the Enlisted Ordnance Corps, National Army.

Uncle Sam is calling on our trade to come across and help his fighting men. There is a lot of work to be done over there, and the call has gone out for butchers between the ages of 18 and 40 who want to do their bit, and who know their job.

Modern war is a tremendous business, and the army that wins is the army which has the best equipment and the best men. The men are over there now, they are ready to go ahead, but they still need experts in our line. There is a fine chance for every man who wants to help. Write to the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C.

EFFECT OF FOOD CONTROL LAW.

While the food control law is to be rigidly enforced, with punishment meted out to those guilty of its violation, and while the rules and regulations will prove a hardship upon some dealers for the time being until the situation adjusts itself to the new order of things, it is generally believed that on the whole, considerable good will flow therefrom and the small dealers will be in a much stronger position than ever before to take care of themselves, says the Inter-State Grocer.

It is also believed that in the rearrangement which will necessarily take place, all classes of licensed and unlicensed dealers, whether wholesalers, retailers, manufacturer, packers, canners, commission men, brokers or cold storage warehouses, will be compelled to eliminate every frill from their business in order to cope with the new situation. The margin of profits will be so reduced over what has been the rule in the past year, and even over conditions prevailing under normal times, that the only way these food handlers can survive will be through cutting down expenses to the very bone.

Products included in the President's proclamation, consisting of 64 items, represent practically two-thirds of the sales of a wholesale or retail food dealer. It is understood from advance information that the margin of profit will largely be based upon 20 per cent., with that figure being lessened according to the character of the goods. This is clearly brought out by the way in which prices are being fixed under the Illinois Food Administrator, as the average maximum profit on sugar is placed at 10 per cent. Butter, eggs and potatoes and the other heavy staples will also bear less than the 20 per cent. gross.

Since the retail dealer will be permitted to charge any profit he likes on only one-third of his sales, which third will represent more particularly the luxuries, the necessity for hewing close to the line should be apparent to every retailer. Heretofore they have been accustomed to selling about one-

third of their goods—represented in the case of a grocer by sugar, flour, lard, butter and eggs—on a basis below overhead expense, but have been able to recompense themselves through charging a larger percentage on the other two-thirds. The situation now is just the reverse, as two-thirds of their sales will be on an extremely close margin, with ability to equalize on only the one-third.

This situation, therefore, will compel retailers, whether licensed or not, to watch all the corners and to eliminate every item of expense that is not absolutely essential. The next few months will, therefore, be trying ones, but while going through the process the better merchants among the retailers will profit through the experience gained, and they will be forced into a position where they will have to obtain volume to overcome the depreciation of the usual profits.

Already the current is running strongly in the direction of greater curtailment. Retailers are seeing the necessity of this action as a matter of self-preservation. Deliveries are being reduced or eliminated. Credits are being discontinued or, when accommodations are given, they are being restricted to weekly settlements, by reducing the thirty-day accounts to fifteen days, and those continuing thirty-day customers are confining them to gilt-edge people.

The number of retailers changing to a cash basis will be largely increased, while the credit-giving, service-performing retailers, catering to the so-called better class of people will be strictly up against it unless they enforce rules and regulations among their customers whereby the latter share a greater proportion of the burden.

FISH CONSIDERED AS MEAT.

"Fish are often looked upon as not being meat, but there is no characteristic difference between fish flesh and the flesh of any animal," said H. F. Taylor, a scientist of the United States Bureau of Fisheries in a recent interview. "The bulk of it is protein and water. Pound for pound, there is nearly, if not quite, as much protein in fish meat as in beef-steak."

"Fish could be substituted for all other kinds of meat every day in the year without

ill effects. Oily fish, like shad, herring and eels, are especially nutritious, affording a large quantity of fat for fuel as well as the tissue-building proteins. Fish roe generally contains more protein than beef, and some fat, in addition. Fish meat is quite as easily digested (i. e., as large a proportion in as short a time) as other forms of meat. It has been recommended as being a highly suitable form of protein for sedentary workers.

"The one-day-a-week nature of the fish business is one of the most serious deterrents of an increased consumption of fish. The fisherman's business is largely governed by wind and tide—conditions beyond his control. He must catch fish whenever he can, but hold them against the risk of spoiling and by expensive icing until the one-fish day of the week. The consumer must buy when everybody else is buying, and the dealer must obtain from one day's sales a profit to cover six days' expenses. Cheaper and better fish will be obtainable if the dealer and consumer will co-operate to make every day a fish day.

"In introducing to the public new fishes, not the least obstacle is the prejudice of people against a suggestive name or an unattractively appearing fish. As a matter of fact, almost every fish taken from pure water is fit to eat, in the sense that it furnishes food and is not injurious to health. Some have a coarse or tough texture, or are without distinctive taste, but such defects can usually be remedied by proper cooking.

"Sharks, for instance, furnish an abundance of meat, wholesome and of good flavor. The food of the shark is less questionable than that of pigs and chickens. There is nothing against it except the fact that it is a shark. Smoked shark recently received, and examined by this bureau was of both attractive appearance and agreeable taste.

"A fish like the common toadfish or the gooselish, of unattractive appearance, is discriminated against, while the appearance of the flounder is considered no obstacle to the extensive utilization of its excellent flesh. The difference is, of course, in custom. This psychological factor must be recognized and overcome by emphasizing the unwhimsical and waste and ill-found dislike. People must be persuaded to eat a fish if it is wholesome and disregard unpleasant names."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. Rosenfeld has opened a meat market at 71 East Main street, Milford, Mass.

H. M. Haskell is building a meat market on the corner of Main street and Warwick avenue, Northfield, Mass.

Clarence P. Bonfoey, for over twenty-five years in the grocery and meat business, died at his home on Court street, Middletown, Conn., at the age of 66. Mr. Bonfoey was born in Marshall, Texas, and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Charles Zweisch's meat market in Alexander, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Philip A. Jones has purchased the market in Pickering Square, Bangor, Maine, for many years conducted by Charles S. Jones.

Why They Failed

Ask any of the old timers who are now working for others if they don't think their non-success was partly or wholly due to the fact that they permitted a "very trustworthy employee" to carry the keys of the shop.

Moral: Carry your own keys. It's better to work for yourself than to draw salary from another.

G. M. Huffaker's meat market at 17 Fourth street, North Moorhead, N. D., has been damaged by fire to the extent of several hundred dollars.

McGinnis Brothers, Inc., Frankfort, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$900 to conduct a meat business. The incorporators are: Keene McGinnis, James S. McGinnis and Mattie McGinnis.

The Wood River Meat Market in Hailey, Idaho, has been sold by J. W. Mellor, of Bellevue, to William Fisher, of Hailey.

W. L. Ingraham's butcher shop at Barnes City, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market on North Main street, Sioux Falls, So. Dak., conducted by Murphy & Buyse, has been burglarized.

A retail meat market will be opened at Clintonville, Wis., by the Farmers Co-Operative Packing Company, of Wausau, Wis.

Henry Borger, of Trenton, Ohio, has opened a meat business in the store at Middletown, Ohio, formerly occupied by Quinn & Martin.

Max Brazy has opened up a new meat market in Menominee, Wis.

Horrieton Market & Grocery Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$17,000 by Louis P. Haller, Fred Schwartz and Otto Bruhlman.

John J. Pepper will open a meat market in the Pepper Block, Addison, N. Y.

Eugene C. Shireman announces that a market will be opened at 110 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Peter Peelesh has reopened the grocery and meat market at 26 Clinton avenue, Ansonia, Conn.

A meat market has been opened in connection with the Lucerne Grocery, Tulsa, Okla., by L. E. Dunlapy, formerly connected with C. E. Mouser at Tenth and Main streets.

Ferril Brothers, of Wamego, have purchased the meat market in Rossville, Kas.

F. M. Foster has opened a meat market in the Jackson Building, Cleo, Okla.

A meat market will be opened in Hooker, Okla., by L. D. Barrows.

Frank Cole has opened a meat market on North Morgan avenue, Downs, Kas.

A grocery and meat market has been opened in Century, Okla., by Claude and Ross Wingfield.

The Nelson Meat Market has moved its business to a new location in Ponca City, Okla.

J. K. Wilson and William Shamberger of the Sanitary Meat Market, Medicine Lodge, Kas., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Shamberger will continue the business.

A meat and grocery market will be opened at Easton, Kas., by B. P. Beechner.

J. M. Carleton will open a meat market in Scottville, Kas.

Maurice Behnke sold his meat market in Weyauwega, Wis.

Frank Bibelhausen has taken Walter Schmeisser as a partner in the meat business at Shawano, Wis., and the new firm name will be Walter C. Schmeisser & Co.

J. A. Woefel bought a half interest in the Peoples Meat Market at La Moure, No. Dak.

Erpert-Halpern Company, Inc., Boston, Mass., to conduct a grocery and provision business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, with Aaron Halpern as president; Alex. Erpert, 99 Green street, Boston, treasurer, and Israel Erpert.

J. P. Eckman bought the meat market in Albert City, Iowa, from Louis Danielson.

F. G. Bleedorn has been succeeded in the meat market at Alford, Iowa, by Henry Lottman.

O. H. Archer bought the meat market in Bridgewater, Iowa.

Roy Robinson sold out his meat market in Conway, Iowa, to Earl Fuller.

A. J. Wittick will open a meat market in Waterloo, Iowa.

Germain Bros. sold their meat market in Humboldt, Nebr., to L. B. Thompson.

John Gleisberg has been succeeded in the meat business at Surprise, Nebr., by Jos. Macek.

J. S. Pike opened a meat market in Amidon, No. Dak.

Shively & Singer, meat dealers at Cando, No. Dak., have dissolved partnership. M. E. Singer will continue the business.

Nick Roles bought a meat market in Glenburn, No. Dak.

Henry Bender bought the meat market in Tyndall, So. Dak., formerly conducted by F. J. Taylor.

K. F. Stupps, of Beloit, will open a meat market in Delavan, Wis.

Ed. Upton has opened a meat market in Elton, Wis.

Gus Bennett has sold his meat and grocery market in Genoa Junction, Wis.

John M. Schamaun has purchased the butcher shop of Drake & Ward in Ness City, Kas.

E. H. Vinson has engaged in the meat business at Atlanta, Kas.

The meat market in Bradley, So. Dak., of W. C. Gerner has been destroyed by fire.

J. B. Rebman and Ross Iles have purchased the meat and grocery business of Bronson Bros. in Holdenville, Okla.

John Glienberg has sold out his butcher shop in McCook, Nebr., to James Macek, of Bruno, Nebr.

D. S. Griessel has purchased the meat business of A. B. Conrad in Beldon, Nebr.

Germain Bros. have sold out their meat market in Humboldt, Nebr., to L. B. Thompson.

John Lances has engaged in the meat business at Greeley, Nebr.

The Banner Meat Company has purchased the business of the Union Meat Market in Harrington, Wash., and will add it to their own.

F. E. Marler, formerly in business at Harrison, Ida., has purchased the Cold Storage Meat Market, Colfax, Wash.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

CALFSKINS.—The market is slow, although in one quarter a sale was made of two cars of New York cities 5 to 7 lbs. at \$3.80. While New York cities are nominally held at \$4. \$5 and \$6, buyers' ideas are about 25c. under. A bid of \$3.75, \$4.75 and \$5.75 was declined for one lot of New York cities. Outside mixed cities are held around \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50 and countries are offered at \$3, \$4 and \$5. About 1,000 Pennsylvania city skins 5 to 7 lbs. are offered at \$3.35.

HORSEHIDES.—The market is easier. Some small sales are made but no trading of any account is noted. Country hides are nominally held at \$7.75@8 and cities are offered at \$8.50. A sale is reported of about 200 New England hides with manes and tails on at \$8.25 flat for No. 2s. About 500 New York State hides sold at \$8.25 flat for No. 2s. Butts are in better demand. A car of 21

inches and up sold at \$3.25 selected. Fronts last sold at \$6.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues dull and a lack of trading is noted in nearly all varieties of hides. Very few inquiries are made for hides of any description. In common varieties importers are holding firm at prices recently realized. Bogotas are held at 41c. for mountains; Orinocos at 41c.; Caracas, La Guayras and Puerto Cabellos at 40½c. and Central Americans at 40c. Most of the prominent operators are out of the market for the present and are not interested enough in offerings to make bids. A few holders of dry salted Peruvians show an inclination to shade prices recently quoted. Some recent sales of heavy average hides were reported made at 29c. Guatemala hides are nominal at 43c. for cities and 42c. for countries. Panamas are nominal at 40½c. last paid. Ecuador hides are held around 32@33c. Mexican drys are offered at 41@42c. In Chinas prices are still high and trading is very much restricted. All weight prime Hankows are offered at 27d. Brazils are dull with no interest taken in offerings of Cearas at 45@46c. The River Plate market is quiet and weaker. B. A. kips, 5 to 6 kilos, half hair and up, are offered at 46½@47½c. Cordoba kips are offered at 49c. It is stated that stocks are large in the Argentines and that lower prices are prevailing on account of this.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Unchanged with sales recently noted of La Blanca, Argentine and Armours frigorifico steers at prices ranging from 33@33¼c. as figured out here. The spot market is quiet and buyers are indifferent as to various lots offered. Mexico cities are held at 26@26½c. Vera Cruz and Tampicos 25c. last paid; Campos 23@23½c. Chileans are held at 28c. Bahias at 25@26c. Havana regulars 40 to 45 lbs. offered at 22½@23c.

Boston.

The hide market is still unsettled, but in view of the strengthening in the Chicago market it is believed that an effect will soon be felt here. Brokers are of the belief that these lower prices have been put out with a special purpose in view and that sales recently recorded have been intended to break down the market. Ohio buffs show a considerable range in price, from 24 to 25c., depending upon selection. Sales have been reported as low at 23c. in the West, and the news of this reaching the tanning trade has naturally slowed up business. However, tanners find that they cannot procure good hides without paying pretty nearly what the dealer asks. Ohio extremes are quiet, with quotations ranging from 25 to 26c. and occasional lots a quarter to a half cent higher. No business is reported at these figures, however, and offerings at lower prices are quoted by tanners. The influence of the dullness and easiness of the country market is being shown in offerings from the South, although dealers there are not so willing to make lower quotations. Northern southerners are offered at 23½ to 24c. flat; middle southerners, 22 to 23c.; far southerners at 20½ to 21c. Tanners' ideas are from a half to a cent below this. Some choice New England hides, all weights, are offered in this market at 24½c., while other lots are heard of at a cent below this price.

The calfskin market continues strong, with the demand sufficient to keep stocks well cleaned up. Dealers have no trouble in moving their small accumulations and are holding for firm prices. In view of the fact that calf leathers of the better quality are in steady demand, it is evident that with no large supplies of skins visible before next spring this class of stock is good property. Dealers are holding their 5 to 7s at \$3.25@3.50 depending on origin: 7 to 9s. \$4.25@4.50; 9 to 12s. \$5.25@5.50.

A MEATLESS DINING ROOM.

Carrying the idea of the meatless day for hotels further, the Bay View Hotel, Tampa, Fla., will open a vegetarian dining room with seven meatless days a week. Manager C. H. Jewett believes that his public is ready for such an innovation.

New York Section

Ralph Dunham, a member of the board of directors of Armour & Company, was a visitor to New York headquarters during the week.

B. M. Wormsley, formerly with Armour & Company in West Washington Market, and now the company's representative in Philadelphia, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending November 10, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.68 cents per pound. Sales in New York City for the week ending November 17, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.46 cents per pound.

Abraham M. Levy, a well-known whole sale meat dealer of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, died last Friday at his home on Park place, Brooklyn, as a result of a sudden attack of heart trouble. He was 51 years of age, a native of Brooklyn, and had been in the business all his life. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

J. S. Hoffman of Chicago, head of the J. S. Hoffman Company, Inc., the well-known dealers in hog and beef products, has been in New York this week putting some of his well-known "pep" into the New York end of the business. He was on his way to Atlantic City with Mrs. Hoffman for a few days, but could not resist the temptation to show the boys here how he "burns 'em up" on the business track.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending November 17, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 881 lbs.; Brooklyn, 16,479 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 17,375 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 68,262 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 68,272 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 54 lbs.

Employees of Armour & Company in New York held their annual entertainment and dance at Terrace Garden last Saturday evening. The affair was confined exclusively to employees of the company, and like everything else run under Superintendent Frank Lyman's efficient management or with his advice, it was an admirably conducted affair. Supper was served at midnight and the Armour men and their lady guests made a delightful evening of it.

That old war-horse, Dave Steigerwald, who is known to everybody in the trade, is renewing his youth in the happiness of his son, who has been his partner for almost ten years. The young man was recently engaged to Miss Pauline Wolf, of Grand Forks, N. D., whose home is now on Riverside Drive, New York City, where the engagement was celebrated. Young Mr. Steigerwald's youthful appearance has long been a subject of much humorous discussion in the trade, and has been the cause of some traders

trying to put one over on "the boy." But looks don't go for much, as they quickly discovered. Besides, as Abe Steigerwald says, "I'll outgrow that," so it must be true.

There will be a meeting of the Central Committee of the New York Food Distributors' Association on Tuesday, November 27, at 2 P. M., in the Assembly Room of The Merchants' Association, Woolworth Building. The Committee on Permanent Organization, J. H. Killough, chairman, has been working steadily for six weeks on a draft of a constitution and by-laws, which it is believed will be sound and workable. Tuesday's meeting is for two purposes: To discuss, accept and adopt a constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization, and to discuss and formally adopt a plan to work with a joint council of the Federal, State and City food officials. Since this council will be formed to prevent duplication and to facilitate the work this winter, it is very necessary that food distributors get their permanent organization in shape at once, and unanimously adopt a plan to work with these agencies on certain general policies, realizing that particular situations must be taken up by the separate associations.

GET RID OF FROZEN TURKEYS.

The Federal Food Administration has warned holders of frozen poultry to get rid of their stock at once, half of it before Thanksgiving Day and the remainder before January 1. The notice is as follows:

We are advised by our legal department that the carrying of last year's stock beyond the present packing season constitutes a violation of Section 6 of the Food Control Act, which prohibits hoarding. The Food Administration, however, in order to provide for the equitable distribution of these foods to the consumer, are therefore informing all dealers that no action will be recommended by the Food Administration, provided that at least half the turkeys are disposed of before Thanksgiving and the remaining half before January 1, 1918. And provided that the other poultry shall be disposed of before March 1, 1918; at least 30 per cent during November and December, 30 per cent during January, the balance during February.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION,

By W. F. Priebe, Poultry and Egg Section, Perishable Foods Division.

The attitude of the Food Administration in fixing dates up to January 1 next for the clearance of last year's pack of frozen turkeys and in endeavoring to hold back the fresh turkey crop until of reasonably good

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	\$20.00@21.00	\$18.00@19.00	\$17.50@18.00	\$17.00@17.50
Good	16.00@18.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	14.00@15.00	13.50@14.50	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00
Common	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00
Cows:				
Good	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00
Medium	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00
Common	11.50@12.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	8.00@9.00
Bulls:				
Good	12.00@12.50	11.00@11.50	10.00@10.50	9.00@9.50
Medium	11.00@11.50	10.00@10.50	9.00@9.50	8.00@8.50
Common	10.00@10.50	9.00@9.50	8.00@8.50	7.00@7.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lamb:				
Choice	25.00@26.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
Good	24.50@25.00	22.50@23.50	21.50@22.50	20.50@21.50
Medium	24.00@24.50	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00
Common	23.00@24.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00
Yearlings:				
Good	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Common	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Mutton:				
Good	18.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	15.00@17.00
Medium	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Common	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1917.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Good	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	14.50@16.00	13.50@14.50	12.50@13.50	11.50@12.50
Common	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00
Cows:				
Good	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00
Medium	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00
Common	11.50@12.00	10.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	8.00@9.00
Bulls:				
Good	12.00@12.50	11.00@11.50	10.00@10.50	9.00@9.50
Medium	11.00@11.50	10.00@10.50	9.00@9.50	8.00@8.50
Common	10.00@10.50	9.00@9.50	8.00@8.50	7.00@7.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lamb:				
Choice	24.50@25.00	22.50@23.50	21.50@22.50	20.50@21.50
Good	24.00@24.50	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	23.00@24.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00
Common	22.00@23.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00
Yearlings:				
Good	20.00@22.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@19.00
Medium	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00
Common	18.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	15.00@17.00
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
Common	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

weight, says the New York Produce Review, has improved the prospect of cleaning up the reserve stock at reasonable prices, but the frozen turkey market has been unsettled and generally weak, especially for the ordinary qualities which form a large part of the supply. Of late the movement has increased considerably and so far this week some thirty carloads or more of Texas turkeys have been reported, including a line of 16 cars sold to the Government for Army use. Prices have ranged chiefly 26@30c., some poor lots lower and some of finer quality reaching 31@32c. in considerable lots. Choice frozen turkeys are generally being held for more than the above prices and there are reports of several cars choice western and northwestern stock sold for more money.

ASKED NOT TO KILL TURKEYS.

The United States Food Administration this week sent a call to turkey growers throughout the country urging them not to kill immature birds for the Thanksgiving market, but to keep them until they reach their full growth. A turkey gains comparatively slowly in weight up to a certain point, after which it develops rapidly. To market birds before they are fully developed, the Food Administration points out, compounds the grower's loss. Not only will he get a lower price for his birds in proportion to the expense of growing them, but at this particular season he is likely to glut the market and bring down the prices generally.

"Under practically all conditions," says W. E. Priebe, of the Markets and Marketing Division of the Food Administration, "it is unwise and economically wasteful to kill immature turkeys for market. Up to the point of approximate full development, growth of turkeys is slow, the flesh formed is lean and the body is scrawny. Turkeys sacrificed at or before this time present an unattractive appearance in the market and retard the sale of better birds.

"After this period, feed is utilized to better advantage, and flesh and fat are rapidly acquired, so that a month's growth adds more than its proportionate increase to the weight of the bird, and gives a finish that raises its market value. This year, particularly, killing of such immature birds should be discouraged in every way, since the markets are quite liable to be overstocked with Thanksgiving turkeys, owing to the enforced movement on to the market before January 1 of stored stock. Do not kill hens under eight pounds (7 pounds in Texas and Oklahoma) or toms under twelve pounds."

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

Improved Manhattan Stuffer

Patent Applied For

The Very Best

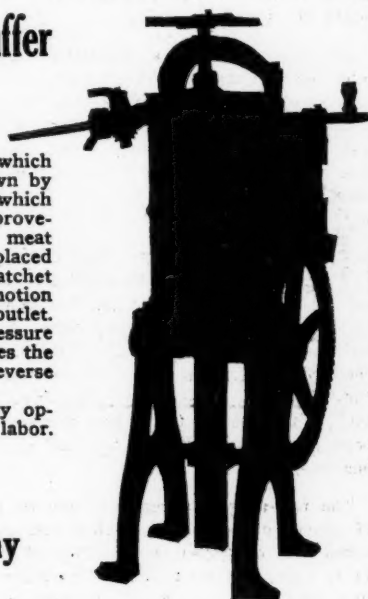
Improvements consist of a swinging lid which has a tapered joint, the lid is fastened down by a pilot wheel attached to a steel screw, which tightens lid from center. Another great improvement is the device that will prevent the meat from coming out when casings have to be placed on the tubes. This device consists of a ratchet on gears and does away with the reverse motion that has to be used to draw meat from outlet. The ratchet arrangement will hold the pressure up, and after the casings are put on the tubes the operator can proceed without having to reverse the crank several times.

This improvement will be appreciated by operator, as it will save considerable time and labor.

Price \$80.00.

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PHILADELPHIA



BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Stags, common to fairly good.....	\$9.00@13.00
Oxen and stags	—
Butts	5.50@10.00
Cows	4.25@ 9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals	11.00@15.75
Live calves, yearlings	6.00@ 6.25
Live calves, Western	@ 9.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	8.50@10.50
Live calves, grassers	6.00@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	16.00@17.00
Live lambs, culls	12.00@13.00
Live sheep, common to prime.....	7.00@11.00
Live sheep, ewes	—
Live sheep, culls	@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@17.90
Hogs, medium	@17.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@17.05
Pigs	@17.25
Roughs	@16.65

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	21 @23
Choice native, light	20 @21
Native, common to fair	16 @19

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	21 @22
Choice native light	20 @21
Native, common to fair	17 @19
Choice Western, heavy	17 @18
Choice Western, light	15 @16
Common to fair Texas	13 @14
Good to choice heifers	—
Common to fair heifers	16 @17
Choice cows	13 1/2 @15
Common to fair cows	11 @12 1/2
Fresh Bologna bulls	12 @12 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	24 @28	25 @28
No. 2 ribs	17 1/2 @20	21 @24
No. 3 ribs	13 1/2 @15	16 @20
No. 1 loins	24 @28	25 @30
No. 2 loins	19 @20	20 @24
No. 3 loins	13 1/2 @15	17 @19
No. 1 hinds and ribs	24 @27	24 @27
No. 2 hinds and ribs	18 @18	18 @23
No. 3 hinds and ribs	14 @14	16 @17 1/2
No. 1 rounds	17 1/2 @18 1/2	18 @18 1/2
No. 2 rounds	15 1/2 @16	17 @17 1/2
No. 3 rounds	13 1/2 @15	16 @16 1/2
No. 1 chuck	17 1/2 @18	18 1/2 @19
No. 2 chuck	15 @16	17 @17 1/2
No. 3 chuck	13 @13 1/2	16 @16 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@22
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@20
Western calves, choice	@21
Western calves, fair to good	@18
Grassers and buttermilks	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@23 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@23 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@24 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@24 1/2
Pigs	@25

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@24
Lambs, choice	—
Lambs, good	@23
Lambs, medium to good	@21 1/2
Sheep, choice	@18
Sheep, medium to good	@18
Sheep, culls	@17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@31
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@29 1/2
Smoked picnic, light	@26
Smoked picnic, heavy	@25 1/2
Smoked shoulders	@26 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@25
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@36
Dried beef sets	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy	@31

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@30
Fresh pork loins, Western	@28
Frozen pork loins	@26
Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	@31
Shoulders, city	@28
Shoulders, Western	@26
Butts, regular	@27
Butts, boneless	@31
Fresh hams, city	@28
Fresh hams, Western	@26
Fresh picnic hams	@23

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00@87.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@77.50
Black hoofs, per ton	80.00@90.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	80.00@90.00
White hoofs, per ton	90.00@95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's	185.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's	@90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd. 18	@23c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, beef	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@35c. a pound
Calves' livers	@90c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@30c. a pound
Livers, beef	@16c. a pound
Oxtails	@14c. a pound
Hearts, beef	@12c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@21c. a pound
Tenderloins, beef, Western	@33c. a pound
Lamb's fries	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@24c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 7 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tca. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	—
Hog middles	@25
Hog bungs	—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@32
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@ 8 1/2
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	28 1/2	30 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	28 1/2	30 1/2
Pepper, red	16	19
Allspice	17 1/2	19
Cinnamon	22	26
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	55	60
Ginger	22	25
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@28
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@32
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .50
No. 2 skins	@ .48
No. 3 skins	@ .35
Branded skins	@ .40
Ticky skins	@ .40
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .45
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .46
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	@6.25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	@6.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@6.00
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@6.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@6.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@6.25
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@6.00
No. 2 B. M. kips	@6.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.50
Branded kips	@6.25
Heavy branded kips	@6.50
Ticky kips	@5.25
Heavy ticky kips	@6.50

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Barrels—Iced—	
Western, dry-pkd., spring, selected, large. 31	@32
Western, dry-pkd., spring, poor.	@22
Texas, fair to good	—

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Patia, and L-4, fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@40
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.	@29
Virginia milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	@25
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, per pair	@75 @1.00

Chickens—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed.	
Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under	@34
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@35
Western, milk-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.	@30
Western, milk-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@25
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@25
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@25
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. and up to doz.	@28
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under	@32
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@34
Western, corn-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.	@29
Western, corn-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@24
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@24
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@24
Western, corn-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	@25

Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@26 1/2
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@25
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@23
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	21 1/2 @22
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	20 1/2 @21
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	18 1/2 @19 1/2
Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@25 1/2
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@24
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@22
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@21
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@20
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.	@18 1/2

Fowls—Barrels, dry-packed—Iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@24
Western, boxes, 4 to 4 1/2 lbs., dry-pkd.	@23 1/2
Old Cocks, per lb.	@20
Southern, large	@23
Ducks and geese—	
Ducks, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	@27
Ducks, Western, 4 lbs. and up, fancy	@26
Ducks, Western, under 4 lbs., fancy	@24
Geese, Maryland	@27
Geese, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	@27
Geese, Western, 10 lbs. and up, fancy	@25
Geese, Western, under 10 lbs., fancy	@23

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz.	6.25 @6.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	@23
Fowls	@24
Roosters, old	@17
Turkeys	@30
Geese	@23
Ducks, average run	@24

BUTTER

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@46
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	@46 1/2
Creamery Firsts	@45 1/2
Process, Extras	@41
Process, Firsts	@39 1/2 @40

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	@54 @55
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@52 @53
Fresh gathered, firsts	@48 @51
Fresh gathered, seconds	@42 @46
Fresh checks, good to choice	@32 @33

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 6.35
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 5.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	6.35 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@16.50
Flash scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lb., guar., 25%	@ 7.00
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar. 25%	@7.90

